

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan

August 2022

Tajikistan: Additional Financing of the National Disaster Risk Management Project

Prepared by the Committee for Emergency Situations and Civil Defense for the Asian Development Bank.

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REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN



THE COMMITTEE FOR EMERGENCY SITUATION AND CIVIL DEFENCE (CESCD)



LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT PLAN

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Project Implementation Group

Executing Agency:

The Committee for Emergency Situation and Civil Defense (CESCD)

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National Bank of Tajikistan - Official exchange rate of currencies against Somoni (TJS), <http://www.nbt.tj/en/>
1 USD=10.3798 TJS on 18 July, 2022
<https://tradingeconomics.com/tajikistan/wages> - Tajikistan average monthly wage 1,746.90 TJS /Month in April 2022

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AH	affected household
ALMGC	Agency for Land Management, Geodesy and Cartography
CC	Civil Code of the Republic of Tajikistan
CESCD	Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense
DMS	Detailed measurement survey
GRC	Grievance redress committee
GRM	Grievance redress mechanism
ha	Hectare
LAR	Land acquisition and resettlement
LARP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
NGO	Non-government organization
NoL	No objection letter
PMC	Project Management Consultant
RoW	Right of way
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement
SPISPM	State Committee on Investment and State Property Management
TJS	Tajikistani Somoni (currency)
ToR	Terms of Reference
TRTA	Transfer Technical Assistance

GLOSSARY

Compensation	Payment in cash or in kind to replace losses of lands, housing, income and other assets caused by the Project. All compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost, which is a method of valuing assets to replace the loss at current market rates, plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs.
Cut-off Date	The date after which people will not be considered eligible for compensation.
Dekhan Farm	Midsized land, which is legally and physically distinct from household plots, for which full land use rights, but not ownership, is allocated to either individuals or groups. Regulations concerning dekhans in Tajikistan are laid out in Law No. 48 on Dekhan Farms, from 2002.
Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)	With the aid of the approved detailed engineering design, this activity involves the finalization and/or validation of the results of the inventory of losses (IOL), severity of impacts, and list of DPs. The final cost of resettlement can be determined following completion of the DMS. However, a DMS, based on the preliminary design, may be conducted too.
Displaced Persons (DP)	'In the context of involuntary resettlement, displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.' (ADB Safeguards Policy Statement [2009])
Encroachers	People who move into the Project area after the cut-off date and are therefore not eligible for compensation or other rehabilitation measures provided by the Project.
Entitlements	The range of measures comprising cash or in-kind compensation, relocation cost, income rehabilitation assistance, transfer assistance, income substitution/business restoration, which are due to DPs, depending on the type, extent and nature of their losses, and which suffice to restore their social and economic base.
Eligibility	Any person who resided in the Project area before the cut-off date that suffers from (i) loss of house, (ii) loss of assets or ability to access such assets, permanently or temporarily, or (iii) loss of income sources or livelihood, will be entitled to compensation and/or assistance.
Household	All persons living under one roof or occupying a separate housing unit, having either direct access to the outside (or to a public area) or a separate cooking facility. Where the members of a household are related by blood or law, they constitute a family.
Hukumat	District administration in Tajikistan.
Income restoration	This is the re-establishment of sources of income and livelihood of the affected households.
Income Restoration Program	A program designed with various activities that aim to support displaced persons to recover their income / livelihood to the pre-Project levels. The program is designed to address the specific needs of the affected persons based on the Socioeconomic survey (SES) and consultations.
Inventory of Losses (IOL)	This is a process in which all fixed assets (i.e., lands used for residence, commerce, agriculture; houses; kiosks, stalls and shops; ancillary structures, such as fences, gates, paved areas and wells, affected trees and crops etc.) with commercial value and sources of income and livelihood inside the Project right-of-way (Project area) are identified, measured, their owners identified, their exact location determined, and their replacement costs calculated.
Jamoat	A sub-district level administration.
Land Acquisition	Refers to the process whereby an individual, household, firm or private institution is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land/assets for public purposes in return for in-kind replacement or compensation at replacement costs.

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP)	A time-bound action plan with budget setting out compensation for affected land/assets and resettlement strategies, objectives, entitlement, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.
Non-titled	Means those who have no recognizable rights or claims to the land that they are occupying.
Poor	The poor are persons registered by the Hukumats as poor. The 'poorness' is based on the total score of points assigned for income of each household member, home condition, number of household's members, number and type of belongings such as a car and agricultural machinery, possession of animal livestock as the main poverty indicators.
Presidential Land	Means land for which use rights have been allocated by a Presidential Decree but ownership remains with the state.
Rehabilitation	This refers to additional support provided to DPs losing productive assets, income, employment or sources of living, to supplement payment of compensation for acquired assets, in order to achieve, at a minimum, full restoration of living standards and quality of life.
Replacement cost	The calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any.
Reserve Fund Land	Means land owned by the state and controlled by the district administration that may be rented, mainly for agricultural use.
Resettlement	This includes all measures taken to mitigate all adverse impacts of the Project on DP's property and/or livelihood. It includes compensation, relocation (where relevant), and rehabilitation as needed.
Severely Affected	This refers to affected households who will (i) lose 10% or more of their total productive land and/or assets, (ii) have to relocate; and/or (iii) lose 10% or more of their total income sources due to the Project.
Significant impact	Means 200 or more people will experience major impacts, which are defined as; (i) being physically relocated from a house, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their income generating assets.
Vulnerable	Poor households, female headed households with dependents, elderly households with no means to support, households with disabled household members, large households with 5 or more children below 18 years old.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. Project Background

1. The National Disaster Risk Management Project is an ongoing project that is being implemented by the Committee of Emergency Situation and Civil Defense (CESCD). The project is financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to support efforts of the Government of Tajikistan in reducing economic losses due to natural hazards and to mainstream disaster risk management (DRM) in development planning, in line with the National Development Strategy (2016-2030) and the Midterm Development Program (2016-2020).

2. The government, through the CESCD, has requested for additional financing to expand the scope of the ongoing project through the development of several infrastructure facilities, training on livelihood restoration and upgrading of capacity of search and rescue teams. Included in the infrastructure facilities are settlement facilities at the existing 6.5-hectare, anti-hail unit site of CESCD in Jamolidin Balkhi District that will address critical gaps in disaster management and response.

3. The development of the shelter site will be coupled with facilities such as training and administrative buildings, internal roads and reliable power supply, septic tanks and other utilities to support the ongoing efforts undertaken by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and Aga Khan Development Network (AKDN). Support will also be provided to five (5) neighboring villages in terms of access roads, repair of damaged bridge, power supply, and sanitation facilities. To further support rural employability and foster their resilience, skill trainings, social integration, and livelihoods enhancement activities will also be sought under this project. These will focus on women and other marginalized groups.

Project Components and Location

4. Components included in the Project are:
- Resilient settlement for temporary housing at CESCD site
 - Offsite Facilities (see Table E-1)

Resilient settlement for temporary housing at CESCD site

5. The site in Balkhi (Khatlon region) is a 6.5-hectare government-owned land that was established in the 1970s as an anti-hail center. Tent like accommodation was provided at the site for 100 households through support by the UNICEF and AKDN. The ADB financing will involve the construction of two-story housing for about 300 families, including improvement of facilities such as access roads, power supply lines and sanitation facilities, kitchen, sports area, and training and learning facilities.

6. Infrastructure to be developed at the CESCD site will serve multiple purposes. If displaced people do not arrive or arrive in small numbers, the site and the facilities will be used for training, learning and development purposes. CESCD will be able to train its staff and teams to better respond to and manage disasters in the region. There is also the opportunity to undertake residential training courses to further build the disaster preparedness and resilience of the Tajik population.

Offsite Facilities

7. The offsite facilities will cover improvement of social services infrastructure facilities in surrounding 5 villages of Jamoat Zoli Zar (Mehnatobod, Sanoat, Urtabuz, Pravda and Furmanova). These offsite facilities include access roads, bridge restoration in Mehnatobod village, power supply from Chapaeva to Sanoat villages, sanitation facilities in schools and health center, and procurement of essential medical support equipment such as autoclave, refrigeration unit for vaccines, standby generator, solar panel, air conditioning, thermometers, weighing scale, and other related medical support equipment. The indicative specifications and location of these facilities are shown in Table E-1.

Table E-1: Summary of the Offsite Projects Components

Offsite Component	Village Location	Specifications	Expected Impact
Access road	From Bakhrat-Balhi Highway to Sanoat village and anti-hail center.	940 meters long 6 m width	The road will be rehabilitated without any enlargement and therefore no land acquisition is envisaged.
Restoration of damaged bridge	At Mehnatobod village	12 m long 5 m width	Two Dekhan farms- impact on 225 m ² of fodder and 9 fruit bearing trees.
Power supply	Chapaeva-Sanoat	5,8 km Length of distribution line	No impact is envisaged. The electric poles are planned to be installed at the road shoulders. This will be reconfirmed in the final LARP to be prepared based on the final detailed engineering design.
Sanitation facilities (pit latrines) for (2) schools and (1) medical center	Latrines in Sanoat and Pravda villages and medical centre in Sanoat village	One latrine in school 28 (Pravda village) with four cabins for girls and three for boys with separate entrances. Two separate latrines in school 29 (Sanoat village), one for boys and one for girls, each with seven cabins. Each latrine will have hand-wash facilities.	The lands where schools and medical center are located are public land. No third party users are identified in these sites therefore no adverse impact will be caused because of the rehabilitation of the latrines in the schools and the medical center.
Procurement of equipment for medical center	Sanoat	Autoclave Thermometer and other diagnostic equipment Weighing scale Refrigeration for vaccines Airconditioning Standby diesel generator Solar panel	No adverse impact is expected as there is no any civil works planned in relation to this procurement.

8. The Project is categorized as Effective Gender Mainstreaming. In Tajikistan, women are disproportionately affected by disasters because of socioeconomic and cultural factors. Women face additional challenges when being displaced (both internal and external displacement). Their adaptability is weakened by lower educational levels, lack of technical knowledge, and limited participation in decision-making processes. Rural women, in particular, are also most vulnerable to changing weather conditions, natural hazards, and water shortages because their livelihoods depend on agriculture and natural resources, and they often grow food for family consumption. The Project will (i) integrate gender concerns when designing and building a sustainable and resilient settlement; (ii) include provisions to meet the specific needs of women, children, and people with disability when designing social infrastructure in surrounding areas of settlement site; and (iii) encourage women's participation in institutions dealing with disasters in Tajikistan, in capacity building of government agencies, and in community-based DRM training and awareness-raising activities. The gender action plan (GAP) will be updated to ensure that the specific roles and needs of women relevant to disaster response are accounted for.

II. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement and Impact Summary

9. The main objective of this draft LARP is to identify persons to be affected by the Project, compensate them for their losses and assist them to restore their livelihoods. The LARP complies with the Republic of Tajikistan legislations and the requirements of ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (ADB SPS 2009).

10. The scope of the LARP includes: (i) description of the Project; (ii) profile of the DPs and affected communities; (iii) expected impact; (iv) information disclosure and public consultations with DPs; (v) grievance redress mechanism; (vi) legal framework; (vii) entitlements, assistance and benefits; (viii) resettlement budget and financing plan; (ix) LARP implementation schedule; and (x) monitoring of LARP implementation.

11. SES and DMS surveys of all affected assets was carried out in June and July 2022. Surveyed displaced persons were present during the DMS and signed the assets inventory form.

12. The DMS identified two affected legal entities (Dekhan farms) with two households and four and seven households members, respectively. Detailed information on affected entities by impact type is provided in the impacts section (Chapter 2 of this LARP). A summary of impacts is presented in Table E-2.

13. In total, two legal entities, will be affected during the bridge reconstruction. There is no other Project affected households. The impact details are as follows:

- 225 m² of fodder
- 6 peach trees
- 3 mulberry trees

14. The LARP identified only two legal entities (Dekhan farms) which will be affected during the bridge reconstruction. One Dekhan farm will lose 6 yearly harvests of fodder on 225 m² (1 year impact) and three mulberry trees. The second Dekhan farm will lose 6 peach trees grown on 225 m² of land.

15. There are no other involuntary resettlement impacts envisaged. Assessment of the two households belonging to two dekhan farms confirms that no severe impact and vulnerable households were identified. All other Project components are within the existing land plots or buildings in case of medical center equipment and latrines for the schools and the buildings for emergency accommodation and training. The 5.8 km of electrical distribution line will be constructed at the road shoulders within the right of way. When the detailed design for this component is completed, the LARP will reconfirm the nonexistence of any adverse impacts.

16. Under this Project, six fruit bearing trees and three mulberry trees will be affected. The owners will receive full compensation for the loss of trees. There are no wood trees or decorative trees affected by the Project.

Table E-2: Summary of Project Impact

Type of impact (No of displaced persons [DP] in brackets)	Households/ Legal entities (DPs)	Other impacts
1. Total number of affected Dekhan farms/Household)–non-overlapping	2 AHs (11 DPs)	0
2. Households losing fruit bearing trees	2 AHs (11 DPs)	0
3. Households losing fodder (6 harvest per year)	1 AHs (4 DPs)	0
4. Physically displaced	0 (0)	0
5. Households losing more than 10% of their residential land plots (including these under 2 and 3)	0 (0)	0
6. Severely affected whereby more than 10% or more of their productive asset/income generating facility is taken.	0 (0)	0
7. Vulnerable	0 (0)	0
Total	2 AHs (11 DPs) without double counting	0

III. Socioeconomic Information and Profile of the Affected Population

17. The surveyed population lives in five villages located in the Project area. In general, each village has basic facilities and utilities such as electricity, primary and secondary schools, healthcare, and religious facilities. Water wells and purchased water for daily usage are used in all villages.

18. Generally, the Project population is well educated. There were 2 illiterate heads of households and 29 household members in the surveyed sample. More than half of the sample (55.9%) heads of households and 34.3% of overall household members have completed secondary education. The main (self-reported) sources of income are remittance, agricultural activities, and agricultural labour. Most of the households' income is concentrated in the lowest and the highest categories: less than 1,000 TJS (46.7%) and more than 50,000 TJS per month 43.4%.

19. When decision-making processes are considered, the SES study showed that women are consulted and take part in the decision-making processes in all major family activities. The highest percent of participation is in the children's health and children's education. Participation at decision making on household's financing, purchasing household's items, social obligation, etc., range between 27.3% and 36.8%. Women confirmed that their husbands do consult with them on most important family matters.

IV. Information Disclosure, Consultations and Participation

20. The transaction technical assistance (TRTA) consultant and the Project Implementation Group (PIG) conducted three consultations in five villages with the DPs and wider Project communities, and consultations in hukumat's and jamoat's authorities with the representatives of the EA. In total, 122 persons (75 men and 47 women) participated in the consultations conducted in June 2022. Participants received information about the Project, LAR processes, bidding process, and expected time for the beginning of the works, as well as the Project Information Brochure detailing the Project-specific entitlements, government decree on the cut-off date, CESC D letter on the establishment of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), and details on the GRM procedure. Participants were supportive of the project and shared their concerns and suggestions on issues such as water connection, poor school and medical facilities, central heating for the schools, among other issues.

21. After the government and ADB approvals, the LARP in English will be uploaded at the ADB website and translated in Russian language and disclosed at the CESC D website.

V. Grievance Redress Mechanism

22. The scope of the GRM is to address issues related to involuntary resettlement, social and environmental performance, and information disclosure. The DPs will have the right to file complaints and/or queries on any aspect of the Project, including land acquisition and resettlement, and appeal any decision, practice or activity related to the Project. The CESC D will ensure that grievances and complaints about any aspect of the project are addressed in a timely and effective manner.

23. The Grievance Redress Committees (GRC) were established at the jamoat/village level in five Project villages, by requirement of the CESC D Letter No. 89, issued on 19 July 2022, and will function for the duration of the project's implementation. A chief of the village is appointed as a focal person (FP) in each of the five Project villages and three persons at the PIG of the CESC D level are appointed for the GRC at this level. The PIG representative participated in all consultations with communities and shared her contact details with participants for questions related to the Project and in the event of grievances for the entire duration of the Project, including the preparation and implementation of the LARP. All efforts will be made to settle any grievances at the Project level.

VI. Legal Framework of the Republic of Tajikistan

24. The Constitution, Land Code and Civil Code of the Republic of Tajikistan are the fundamental laws on which the legislation is based. The framework for the Project is based on ADB SPS 2009 requirements and applicable laws, regulations, and policies. The three important elements of ADB's involuntary resettlement policy are (i) compensation to replace lost assets, livelihood, and income; (ii) assistance for relocation, including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services; and (iii) assistance for rehabilitation to achieve at least the same level of well-being with the project as without it. Where differences exist between local law and ADB policies and practices, the resettlement for this Project will be resolved in favor of the later.

25. The following core involuntary resettlement principles were adopted for this Project:

- Land acquisition and other involuntary resettlement impacts will be avoided or minimized by exploring all viable alternatives in the Project design;
- Consultations with DPs on compensation, disclosure of resettlement information to DPs, and participation of DPs in the planning and implementation of rehabilitation measures will be ensured;
- Vulnerable groups, if any, will be provided with special assistance;
- Payment of compensation to affected persons including non-titled persons (e.g., informal dwellers/squatters, and encroachers) for acquired assets (except for illegally used land) at replacement rates;
- Payment of compensation and resettlement assistance prior to the contractor taking physical possession of the land and prior to the commencement of any construction activities at location with the involuntary resettlement;
- Provision of income restoration and rehabilitation if required; and
- Establishment of appropriate grievance redress mechanisms.

VII. Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits

26. All DPs in the Project are entitled to compensation and resettlement assistance, irrespective of their land ownership status. The combination of compensation measures and resettlement assistance offered to them depends on the nature of the lost assets and the magnitude of the Project's impact as well as the social and economic vulnerability of the displaced persons. The compensation packages will reflect replacement costs for all losses (in this case crops and trees).

27. According to the adopted Project Entitlement Matrix, which is based on the Republic of Tajikistan's Laws and the requirements of ADB SPS 2009, DPs eligible for compensation and/or at least rehabilitation are: (i) all DPs losing land covered by legal title; (ii) owners of buildings, crops, plants, or other structures attached to the land, regardless of their legal title; and (iii) DPs losing their businesses, income, and salaries, regardless of their legal status. The Project-specific Entitlement Matrix, relevant to the Project impacts will be provided when the Project components are finalized and impacts updated. The Entitlement Matrix presented in Table E-3 is a general entitlement matrix which will be needed in case that some new types of impacts occur if the Project components design changes and during the Project implementation.

Table E-3: Project Entitlement Matrix

No	Asset	Displaced Person (DP)	Compensation Entitlements
Permanent Loss			
1	Agricultural land (all losses irrespective of severity)	Individual land-use rights holders	Cash allowance for loss of land use rights equal to net income in the last 5 years generated from the affected land area, at market rate, at the time of taking; or Provision of alternative land plot of equal value/productivity to the lost plot. If the remaining portion of the plot to be taken is too small to use, the whole plot is compensated or exchanged.
		Collective land-use rights holders	Cash allowance for loss of land use rights equal to net income for the last 5 years generated from the affected land area at market rate at time of revocation; or Provision of alternative land plot of equal value/productivity to the lost plot. If the remaining part of the plot to be taken is too small to use, the whole plot is compensated or exchanged. Agriculture leaseholders will be compensated for 1 year of lost crops from the affected area.
		Renters and leaseholders	Rental allowance in accordance with the conditions of the rent agreement, but not less than the cost of rent for 3 months; or Continuation of rental agreement on alternative land plot or cash allowance for the lost income equivalent to 1 year of average crop productivity.

No	Asset	Displaced Person (DP)	Compensation Entitlements
		Informal land users (if any) ¹	Provision of opportunity to lease a plot on state land. Relocation allowances.
2	Residential and commercial land	Owners	Cash allowance for loss of land use rights in cash equal to current annual land lease rates at the time of acquisition multiplied by 25; or Provision of alternative land plot of equal value/productivity (similar conditions and facilities) to plot lost. If the residual portion of the plot to be taken is too small to use, the whole plot is compensated or exchanged.
		Renters	Rental allowance in accordance with the conditions of the rental agreement, but no less than the cost of rent for 3 months, or Continuation of the rental agreement on an alternative land plot.
		Informal (if any)	Provision of opportunity to lease a plot on state land. Relocation allowance if applicable.
3	Buildings and structures	Owners of structures including “informal” and encroaching	Cash compensation at full replacement rate for affected structure/other fixed assets (without deduction of depreciation, taxes, costs for salvageable materials and other transaction costs). All buildings and structures will be compensated in their entirety; or According to the owner's choice, if feasible, a building for building/structure for structure exchange.
		Renters	Rental allowance in accordance with the conditions of the rental agreement, but not less than cost of rent for 3 months; or Continuation of the rental agreement for an alternative building/structure.
4	Crops	All DPs, including “informal” and encroaching	Cash compensation equal to gross income generated on the affected land area for 1 year at market rate at time of revocation. No compensation for land will be paid.
5	Trees	All DPs, including “informal” and encroaching	Compensation reflecting income replacement. Cash compensation for productive trees based on the net market value of 1 year of income multiplied by the number of years needed to grow a tree to a similar level of productivity, plus purchase of saplings and starting materials. Cash compensation for the non-productive trees based on the market price for the volume of a tree, or compensation in-kind. The Affected Households keep the cut tree.
6.	Business and employment (temporary and permanent)	All DPs (including workers of affected businesses)	Owners of shops / commercial establishments: In case of permanent loss, compensation equal to 1 year's net income (lost profits) plus cost of lost certificates/licenses/ patents. The income is based on the official tax declaration, or (if tax declaration is unavailable) it is accepted as the official monthly average wage ² multiplied by 12. In case of the temporary loss of a business, compensation equal to the net income for the period of disruption (<1 year). The income is based on the tax declaration, or it is calculated based on Tajikistan average monthly wage multiplied by the number of months since the operation was disrupted (less than 12 months).
			Workers indemnity for lost wages equal to 3 months' income. For temporary loss of employment, indemnity for lost wages for the duration of impact if less than 3 months.
7.	Relocation	Physically displaced households regardless of type of impact	Transportation allowance (cost of labor and vehicle rent to transport materials of the house/business structures to a new location). Communal and site preparation cost for the alternative land plot (including connection to power grid, water supply system, installation of latrine etc.).
8	Severely affected households	DPs losing more than 10% of agricultural land/ income resources, DPs needed to physically relocate	Severity/livelihood rehabilitation allowance in the form of cash compensation equal to Tajikistan average monthly wage for 3 months.

¹ Landless DPs without rights to use land, living on income from the illegally used land plot. DPs owning land adjacent to the illegally used parcel will be compensated for losses from the illegally used part as per the entitlement matrix.

² Tajikistan average monthly wage for April 2022 is 1,746.90 TJS/month and reported within macroeconomic indicators by the Agency on Statistics under President of the Republic of Tajikistan. Available via: <http://stat.tj/en/macroeconomic-indicators/> and <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/tajikistan/wages>

No	Asset	Displaced Person (DP)	Compensation Entitlements
		due to loss of home or business.	
9.	Vulnerable households	DPs receiving government assistance for poor, single women-headed HH below poverty line, elderly households, households with no means of living, households headed by disabled person or other HH members.	Allowance equivalent to Tajikistan average monthly wage for 3 months; Enrolment in government social assistance, if not yet enrolled; Priority in project-related employment for members of vulnerable households (if at legal working age).
10.	Public / common assets		Rehabilitation/substitution in kind or in cash at replacement cost of affected items and rehabilitation of their functions. Alternative service supplied, if cut off temporarily.
Temporary Loss			
11.	Temporary impacts	All relevant DPs	For unforeseen and temporary impacts other than stated above, ADB SPS 2009 general principles and objectives will be used as the minimum benchmarks, and appropriate impact mitigation measures will be sought to meet them. The payment for rented land during the construction, will be based on the market price under negotiated agreement. After discontinuation of land use, the land must be restored to the original status, or as per the agreement with the land rights holder ³ .
Unanticipated impacts			
12.	Other unanticipated assets loss or impact on livelihood	All DPs residing in the project corridor before the cut-off date.	Compensated as per the Project-adopted Entitlement Matrix.

VIII. Institutional Arrangements

28. The core agencies and organizations involved in the LAR process are: ADB, CESC which is the executing agency, PIG for CESC, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Agriculture, State Committee for Land Management and Geodesy (SCLMG), State Unitary Enterprise for Valuation (SUE) 'Narkhguzori', District Authorities, Local Executive Government Districts (hukumats), jamoats, LAR Committee, and other state agencies. The institutional arrangement for the implementation of the LARP is presented in Chapter 8, Figure 8-1 in this document.

IX. Resettlement Budget

29. The total LARP implementation cost for the Project amounts to **38,178 TJS** which is equivalent to **\$3,678.10** as shown in the following table. Displaced persons will be paid **30,300 TJS (\$2,919.13)** for their losses. The CESC will ensure that the compensation funds for land acquisition and resettlement are allocated in time for implementation of the final LARP.

X. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan Implementation Process

30. The implementing agency (IA) will begin the implementation of the LARP immediately after its approval by ADB and the government. The official cut-off date was established as 20 June 2022 (Annex 4-2). As this LARP is still a draft, it will need to be updated based on the final detailed engineering design to be an implementation-ready LARP. LARP preparatory activities included:

³ In the case that the Contractor and Land-use rights holder both agree in writing to leave the land area in a state precisely described in the agreement.

- (i) extensive consultations with key stakeholders and DPs;
- (ii) setting entitlements and compensation amount based on the agreed entitlement provisions;
- (iii) identification of impacts and number of DPs, conducting the detailed measurement survey;
- (iv) valuation of affected assets and determination of compensation amount and the LAR budget;
- (v) preparation of the LARP document;
- (vi) submission of the LARP to the CESC and ADB for comments and approval.

31. As soon as the implementation-ready LARP is approved by ADB and the government, the IA, with assistance of the local authorities, will distribute draft contracts to DPs. CESC will sign contracts with DPs for disbursement of compensation for affected assets as per the provisions set for the Project. The compensation amount will be disbursed within 15 days of the contract signing. IA will give advance notice to the DPs and pay their due compensation based on the eligibility criteria defined in this and updated in the implementation-ready LARP and prior to the start of construction work. Grievances or objections (if any) will be redressed as per the grievance redress procedure presented in this LARP. All activities related to LAR (including ADB's notice of 'no objection' to the LARP implementation) will be completed prior to the commencement of civil works at locations with adverse impacts.

32. The timeline presented in Table E-4 shows the distinct stages of LARP preparation, finalization and implementation.

Table E-4: Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan Preparation and Implementation Tentative Schedule

LARP PREPARATION			
1. Preparation of the draft LARP	TRTA Consultant	01/06/2022	02/08/2022
2. Submission of the draft LARP to CESC and ADB for comments and approval	TRTA Consultant		02/08/2022
3. ADB and CESC comments	ADB, PIU	02/08/2022	15/08/2022
4. ADB/CESC comments addressed	TRTA Consultant	15/08/2022	31/08/2022
5. Draft LARP approved by CESC and ADB	CESC/ADB	01/09/2022	15/09/2022
6. Posting approved draft LARP on ADB and CESC websites	ADB and CESC		15/09/2022
PREPARATION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION-READY LARP			
7. Draft LARP updated (if needed) based on the final design (expected by the end of February 2023)	TRTA Consultant	01/03/2023	31/03/2023
8. Implementation-ready LARP submitted to CESC and ADB for comments and approval	TRTA Consultant	31/03/2023	
9. Implementation-ready LARP approved by CESC and ADB	ADB and CESC	01/04/2023	15/04/2023
LARP IMPLEMENTATION		15/04/2023	25/04/2023
10. Preparation of draft contracts	CESC	15/04/2023	20/04/2023
11. Draft contracts sent to DPs	CESC	20/04/2023	22/04/2023
12. Signing contracts	CESC /DPs	22/04/2023	25/04/2023
13. Disbursement of compensation	CESC /DPs	25/04/2023	30/04/2023
14. Preparation of LARP Implementation Report	CESC	01/05/2023	15/05/2023
15. ADB reviews the LARP Compliance Report	ADB	15/05/2023	25/05/2023
16. ADB approves the LARP Compliance Report	ADB	25/05/2023	
17. Handing over of the sites with impact to the Contractor	CESC	25/05/2023	
18. Commencement of civil works at sites with impacts	Contractor	25/05/2023	
CONTINUOUS TASKS			
19. Internal Monitoring: Quarterly monitoring reports	CESC		
20. Grievances redress	CESC /Jamoats/ Village GRCs		

ADB = Asian Development Bank, CESC = Committee of Emergency Situation and Civil Defense, DP = displaced person, GRC = Grievance Redress Committee, LARP = land acquisition and resettlement plan, PIU = project implementation unit, TRTA = transaction technical assistance.

X. Monitoring and Reporting

33. The implementation of this LARP will be subject to internal monitoring as the Project will not trigger a significant amount of involuntary resettlement. The ADB SPS 2009 considers involuntary resettlement impacts significant if 200 or more persons will be physically displaced from their home or lose 10% or more of their productive or income-generating assets.

34. There are 2 Dekhan farms with 4 and 7 household members respectively (11 DPs) who will be affected by the bridge rehabilitation. **The Project will be deemed a Category “B” for Involuntary Resettlement under ADB SPS 2009.** The internal monitoring will be conducted by the CESC, assisted by the Construction Supervision Consultant.

35. The CESC will monitor performance (physical progress of the LARP implementation against milestones set in this LARP (or updated LARP if required), monitor impact (whether the LARP provisions, have been properly considered and executed) and LARP compliance indicating whether the compensation program has been carried out in accordance with the provisions of Tajikistan’s laws and ADB policies, and to the satisfaction of the DPs. The Construction Supervision Consultant shall have a designated person on board who will assist the CESC in the internal monitoring of the LARP implementation processes.

1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 Project Background

1. The National Disaster Risk Management Project is an ongoing project that is being implemented by the Committee of Emergency Situation and Civil Defense (CESCD). The project is financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to support efforts of the Government of Tajikistan in reducing economic losses due to natural hazards and to mainstream disaster risk management (DRM) in development planning, in line with the National Development Strategy (2016-2030) and the Midterm Development Program (2016-2020).

2. The government, through the CESCD, has requested for additional financing to expand the scope of the ongoing project through the development of several infrastructure facilities, training on livelihood restoration and upgrading of capacity of search and rescue teams. Included in the infrastructure facilities are settlement facilities at the existing 6.5 hectare (ha), anti-hail unit site of CESCD in Jamolidin Balkhi District that will address critical gaps in disaster management and response.

3. The development of the shelter site will be coupled with facilities such as training and administrative buildings, internal roads, reliable power supply, septic tanks and other utilities to support the ongoing efforts undertaken by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and Aga Khan Development Network (AKDN). Support will also be provided to five (5) neighboring villages in terms of access roads, repair of damaged bridge, power and sanitation facilities for the local schools.

Project Components and Location

4. The following components are included in the project:
- Resilient settlement for temporary housing at CESCD site;
 - Offsite facilities.

Resilient settlement for temporary housing at CESCD site

5. The site in Balkhi (Khatlon region) is a 6.5 ha government-owned land that was established in the 1970s as an anti-hail center. Tent like accommodation was provided at the site for 100 households through support by the UNICEF and AKDN. The ADB financing will involve the construction of two-story housing for about 300 families, including improvement of facilities such as access roads, power supply lines, sanitation facilities, kitchen, sports area, and training and learning facilities.

6. Infrastructure to be developed at the CESCD site will serve multiple purposes. In the unlikely case of no displaced people arriving, or in a period of lower numbers, the site and facilities will be used for training, learning and development purposes. CESCD will be able to train its staff and teams to better respond to and manage disasters in the region. There is also the opportunity to undertake residential training courses to further build the disaster preparedness and resilience of the Tajik population.

Offsite Facilities

7. The offsite facilities will cover improvement of social services infrastructure facilities in surrounding 5 villages of Jamoat Zoli Zar (Mehnatobod, Sanoat, Urtabuz, Pravda, and Furmanov) in Jamolidin Balkhi district. These offsite facilities include access road; bridge restoration in Mehnatobod village; sanitation facilities in schools; and procurement of essential medical support equipment such as autoclave, refrigeration unit for vaccines, standby generator, solar panel, air conditioning, thermometers, weighing scale, and other related medical support equipment. The indicative specifications and location of these facilities are in Table 1.

Table 1: Summary of the Offsite Projects Components

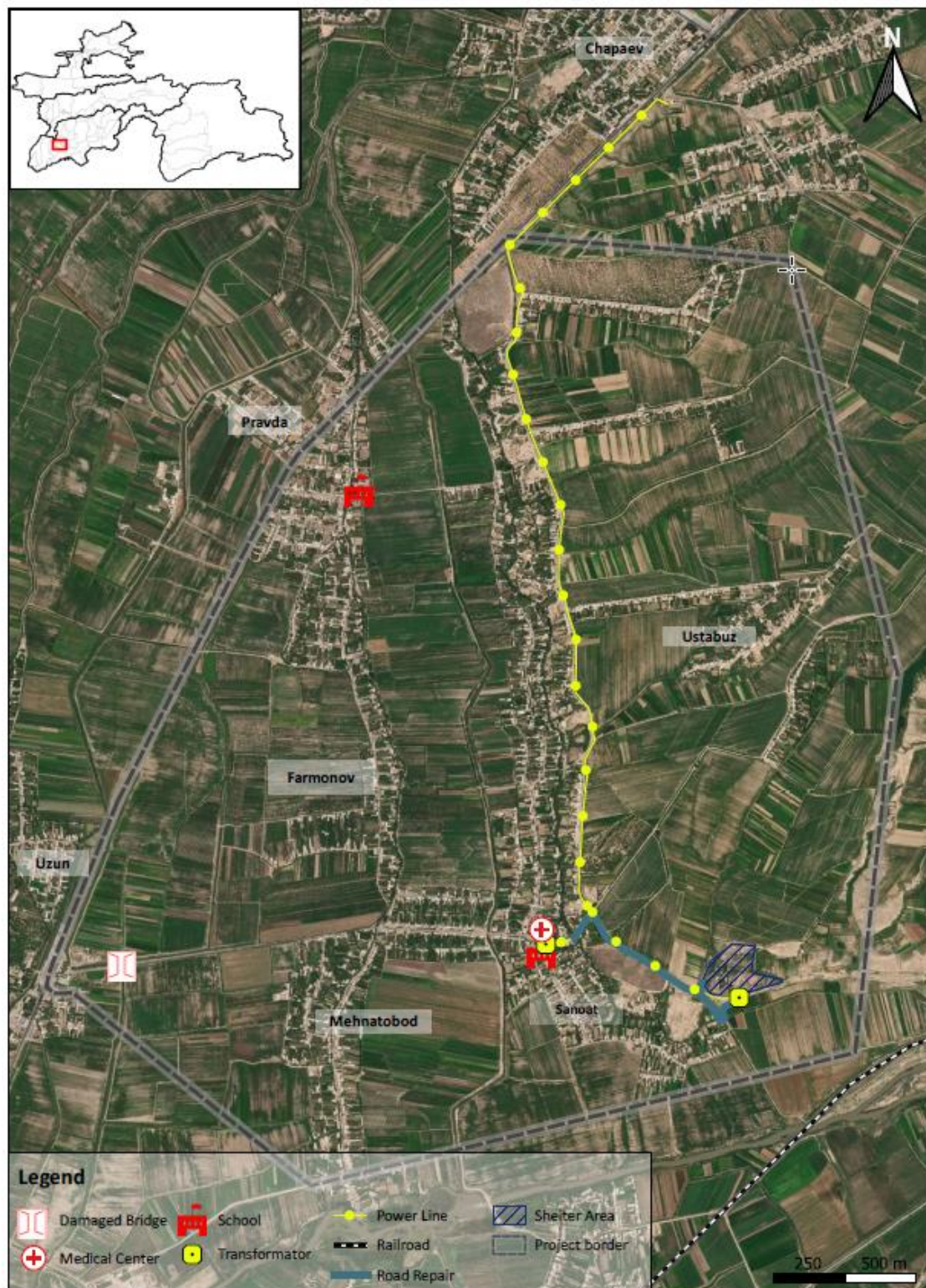
Offsite Component	Village Location	Specifications	Expected Impact
Access road	From Bakhrat-Balhi Highway to Sanoat village and anti-hail center.	940 meters long 6 m width	The road will be rehabilitated without any enlargement and therefore no land acquisition is envisaged.

Offsite Component	Village Location	Specifications	Expected Impact
Restoration of damaged bridge	At Mehnatobod village	12 m long 5 m width	Two Dekhan farms- impact on 225 m ² of fodder and 9 fruit bearing trees.
Power supply	Chapaeva-Sanoat	5,8 km Length of distribution line	No impact is envisaged. The electric poles are planned to be installed at the road shoulders. This will be reconfirmed in the final LARP to be prepared based on the final detailed engineering design.
Sanitation facilities (pit latrines) for (2) schools and (1) medical center	Latrines in Sanoat and Pravda villages and medical centre in Sanoat village	One latrine in school 28 (Pravda village) with four cabins for girls and three for boys with separate entrances. Two separate latrines in school 29 (Sanoat village), one for boys and one for girls, each with seven cabins. Each latrine will have hand-wash facilities.	The lands where schools and medical center are located are public land. No third party users are identified in these sites therefore no adverse impact will be caused because of the rehabilitation of the latrines in the schools and the medical center.
Procurement of equipment for medical center	Sanoat	Autoclave Thermometer and other diagnostic equipment Weighing scale Refrigeration for vaccines Airconditioning Standby diesel generator Solar panel	No adverse impact is expected as there is no any civil works planned in relation to this procurement.

8. The Project is categorized as Effective Gender Mainstreaming. In Tajikistan, women are disproportionately affected by disasters because of socioeconomic and cultural factors. Women face additional challenges when being displaced (both internal and external displacement). Their adaptability is weakened by lower educational levels, lack of technical knowledge, and limited participation in decision-making processes. Rural women, in particular, are also most vulnerable to changing weather conditions, natural hazards, and water shortages because their livelihoods depend on agriculture and natural resources, and they often grow food for family consumption. The Project will (i) integrate gender concerns when designing and building a sustainable and resilient settlement; (ii) include provisions to meet the specific needs of women, children, and people with disability when designing social infrastructure in surrounding areas of settlement site; and (iii) encourage women's participation in institutions dealing with disasters in Tajikistan, in capacity building of government agencies, and in community-based DRM training and awareness-raising activities. The gender action plan (GAP) will be updated to ensure that the specific roles and needs of women relevant to disaster response are accounted for.

9. Civil works on the bridge will require temporary use of land and will affect nine trees. This land acquisition and resettlement plan (LARP), based on the available design data and an inventory of affected assets, was prepared in accordance with ADB SPS 2009 requirements. The draft LARP will be disclosed in English and Russian. Efforts will be made during the design and implementation stage to minimize other possible adverse impacts on the land and private assets. For unavoidable impacts, measures will be taken to ensure that the losses of economically displaced persons (DPs) are properly compensated for, and that their livelihood is not diminished. In order to achieve this, legislative norms of the Republic of Tajikistan were applied, along with the requirements set out in ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 (ADB SPS 2009). Figure 1 shows the Project villages and main infrastructures located in the Project area.

Figure 1: Location Map with Infrastructures



2 SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

2.1 Objective and Scope of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan

10. The main objective of the draft LARP is to identify persons economically and/or physically displaced (DPs) due to the Project and to assist them to restore their livelihoods. The LARP complies with the relevant laws of the Republic of Tajikistan and the requirements of ADBSPS 2009. The LARP has been prepared to: (i) address and mitigate impacts caused by the project; (ii) ensure compliance with ADB SPS 2009 requirements and; (c) determine compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance for the affected households and affected persons.

11. The scope of this LARP includes: (i) a profile of the Project communities and DPs; (ii) an impact summary determined by the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) on all affected assets; (iii) an information disclosure and public consultations with DPs; (iv) the policy and framework for compensation payments and rehabilitation; (v) a complaints and grievance redress mechanism; (vi) a resettlement budget; (vii) an institutional framework; (viii) a tentative LARP implementation schedule; and (ix) monitoring of LARP implementation.

12. The LARP is based on the preliminary Project design and therefore, considered as the draft LARP which will be updated when the detailed design for all Project components is completed. The following steps will be taken for updating this LARP:

- (i) disclosure of Project information and consultations with DPs;
- (ii) completion of the socioeconomic survey (SES);
- (iii) inventory of losses for available affected households (AHs);
- (iv) completion of detailed measurement surveys (DMS), description and valuation of the affected fodder and trees;
- (v) preparation of the compensation budget for identified losses.

2.2 Survey Methodology

13. One of the key principles adopted for the preparation of this LARP is that all compensation payments and livelihood restoration assistance must be based on a detailed understanding of the Project impacts on displaced people. For this LARP, data was collected in June and July 2022. In order to accurately assess the extent of the Project's LAR impacts, the following surveys and valuations were undertaken:

- (i) **Detailed Measurement Survey** - to measure the affected area of the lands and other assets and to determine the number and types of affected assets.
- (ii) **Valuation of Replacement Cost of the Affected Assets** - to identify the cost of compensation of lost assets, income and other livelihood sources and allowances for development of the LARP budget.
- (iii) **Census Survey** - to identify the number of AHs and number of DPs.
- (iv) **Socioeconomic Survey** - to identify the current socioeconomic condition of affected individuals, families and business owners as well as their perceptions of Project impact on their livelihood.

14. The DMS of affected assets was conducted by the raisi mahale (chief of the affected villages), jamoats representatives, land committee representatives and national Social Safeguard specialist, with the participation of one owner/representative of the affected assets. The owner of the second Dekhan farm could not participate as he was out of the country and nobody from his farm could give any information. An effort to reach the farm owner later will be made when this LARP is updated.

15. The valuation of affected crops and trees in this LARP is based on the Zoli Zar jamoat's agricultural statistic data which shows the typical harvest per ha or an average fruit harvest per a grown fruit tree. The statistics includes an average last season price for the crops. When the LARP is updated, the statistics from the jamoat will be checked again and information in the LARP updated. The cut-off-date was set as of 20 June 2022 and the DMS was conducted in July 2022. The details on impact are presented further in this chapter. Annex 8-1

16. The scope of the DMS and assets inventory included the identification, classification, measurement, and valuation of the following losses:

- (i) affected crops;
- (ii) number and type of affected fruit and non-fruit trees.

2.3 Summary of Impact

17. In total, there are 2 Dekhan farms with 11 (6 male and 5 female) economically displaced persons. The Dekhan farms will lose crops and fruit trees on agricultural land from both sides of the bridge planned for the reconstruction (Table 2-1).

18. The individual owners of Dekhan farms will be affected as follows:

- (i) Foder on 225 m² of agricultural land plot;
- (ii) 6 peach trees;
- (iii) 3 mulberry trees.

Impact on land and Crops

19. The Project will not affect any land. Out of the land holding of 19,735,800 m², only 225 m² of lucerne will be affected during the bridge rehabilitation. The farm will not be severely affected as shown in Table 2-1)

Table 2-1: Impact on Crops

Land category	Land use right				Affected Household losing land	No. of DPs losing > 10% of land holdings
	Total area (m ²)	Affected area (m ²)	No. of legal entities	No. of displaced persons (DPs)		
Fodder (lucerne)	19,735,800	225	1	4	0	0
Total	19,735,800	225	1	4	0	0

Source: DMS.

Impact on Fruit Trees

20. Under this Project, one Dekhan farm (four DPs) will lose three non-fruit trees and the other farm will lose six mature fruit bearing trees (Table 2-2). These are three mulberry trees and six peach trees. The owners will receive full, at replacement cost compensation for the loss of trees. Calculation of compensation was based on the jamoat's statistics on average yearly produce and the average market value of the lost produce, multiplied by the number of years needed to reach the same level of fruit production (Annex 8-1).

Table 2-2: Affected Fruit Trees

No	Type of fruit	No of fruit trees	No of legal entities	No of DPs
1	Peach (Персик)	6	1	7
2	Mulberry (шелковица)	3	1	4
Total		9	(2 without double counting)	11 (without double counting)

Source: DMS.

21. There will be no affected wood or decorative trees.

Severely Affected and Vulnerable Households

22. There are no severely affected or vulnerable households under this Project.

3 SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE AFFECTED POPULATION

3.1 Background

23. This Chapter presents the findings on the major socio-economic characteristics of the affected Project communities. The chapter is based on information from the jamoats' Key-Informants, national statistical data and data collected through the socio-economic surveys undertaken in the Project area. The main objectives of the SES survey is to understand the existing socio-economic environment and vulnerability of affected people in the Project area, to use the data for preparation of the LARP budget and to identify groups and persons who may need additional support due to the Project's impact.

3.2 Profile of the Project Area

24. Tajikistan is a Central Asian country bordering Afghanistan, People's Republic of China, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan. Tajik population in 2022 is estimated to be 9,952,787 people.⁴ Tajikistan is divided into four regions: Sughd, Khatlon, Gorno-Badakhshan, and Region of Republican Subordination, while the capital Dushanbe is administratively separate. Each region is divided into several districts which are subdivided into village level self-governing administrative units – jamoats. There are 58 districts (rayons) and 368 jamoats in Tajikistan.

25. The Project is located in the Zoli Zar jamoat. Zoli Zar jamoat has 25,934 inhabitants living in 14 villages and 4,189 households. Out of these, five villages are associated with the Project. Tables 3-1 and 3-2 present a brief demographic and economic profile of the Project jamoat and villages located in the Project area.

Table 3-1: Population in the Project Jamoat

Jamoat	Population	Male	Female	No. of households	No. of villages	Number of villages associated with the project
Zoli Zar	25,934	14,170	11,764	4,189	14	5
Total	25,934	14,170	11,764	4,189	14	5

Source: Jamoats' statistics.

26. The major economic activities in the Project district are agriculture and animal husbandry. Cotton, wheat, and orchards are the major products in the area. Cotton is cultivated on 80 ha and wheat is cultivated on 23 ha in the Project's five villages. Fruit trees are planted on 128 ha (Table 3-2).

27. Animal husbandry is widespread in the Project area. Almost every household that has some land, also has some livestock. Animals raised in the area are mostly cattle and sheep. The statistics for these five villages indicate that there are 2,473 sheep and 1,460 head of cattle in the Project villages (Table 3-2).

Table 3-2: Economic Profile of Project Villages

Villages	Dekhkan farm	Arable land (ha)	Irrigated (ha)	Other land, (pasture etc. (ha)	Wheat (ha)	Cotton (ha)	Orchards (ha)	Sheep/goats (No.)	Cows (No.)
Mehnatobod	9	68	68	-	4	24	40	476	252
Sanoat	10	27	27	-	5	10	12	693	402
Furmanova	13	50	50	-	7	17	32	247	230
Urtabuz	5	15	15	-	1	8	5	364	329
Pravda	11	95	95	-	6	21	39	693	247
Total	48	255	255	-	23	80	128	2,473	1,460

Source: Jamoats' statistics.

⁴ <https://www.macrotrends.net/countries/TJK/tajikistan/population-growth-rate>

28. There are 9,214 people living in 5 project-affected villages. In total, there are 4,259 males and 4,955 females living in 1,577 households. The affected villages' populations range from 1,144 people in Furmanova to 2,949 people in Sanoat village. The average family size in the Project villages is six persons in all Project villages (Table 3-3).

Table 3-3: Population in the Project Villages

Villages	Population	Male	Female	No. of households (HH)	Person per HH (average)
Mehnatobod	1,181	645	536	203	5.8
Sanoat	2,949	1,338	1,611	532	5.5
Furmanova	1,144	519	625	203	5.6
Urtabuz	1,719	750	969	278	6.2
Pravda	2,221	1,007	1,214	361	6.2
Total	9,214	4,259	4,955	1,577	5.8

Source: Jamoats' statistics.

29. Data available for Project villages shows 112 (49.34% of the surveyed village population) are poor households. (Table 3-4). The data for individual villages shows that Mehnatobod has the highest percentage of poor households with 75%, followed by Furmanova with 60%. The data on women-headed households shows that 25 (22.3%) households headed by a woman are poor. Pravda with 53.8% has the highest rate of poor women-headed households and it is followed by Urtabuz by 38.5%. (Table 3-4).

30. A limited jamoat's data on women holding some decision-making positions was available for the jamoat. In total, there are five women in the Project jamoat's in positions such as head and deputy heads of villages, teachers, nurses and other officials etc.

Table 3-4: Poverty in the Project Villages

Poverty in Project villages	Total	Poor Household (HH)		Female head of HH		% of poor women head of HH
	No. of HH	No.	% of poor HH	No.	% of female head of HH per village	
Sanoat	75	41	54.67	8	32.0%	19.5
Mehnatobod	36	27	75.00	4	16.0%	14.8
Furmanova	30	18	60.00	1	4.0%	5.6
Pravda	40	13	32.50	7	28.0%	53.8
Urtabuz	46	13	28.26	5	20.0%	38.5
Total	227	112	49.34	25		22.3

Source: Jamoats' statistics.

Key Facilities in the Surveyed Villages

31. All Project villages have electrical power supply although not always reliable. Wells with electric pumps are the main supply in most villages. In addition, people purchase water to meet their consumption needs. Larger villages have a medical station, primary and secondary schools and mosques. Only two villages have a few shops and a bazaar is only available in the Zoli Zar jamoat. The population covered by the SES stated that the Project will improve social services and amenities such as better medical equipment for medical centre, improved schools' sanitary facilities, reconstructed bridge, improved electricity supply and getting a modern centre for training and disaster situations accommodations. (Table 3-5)

Table 3-5: Key Facilities in the Project Villages

Jamoat and Villages	Electricity	Water (Well pump)	Water (purchase)	Medical station	School up to 11th grade	School up to grade 4	Mosque	Shop	Bazaar
Jamoat Zoli Zar									1
Mehnatobod	1	1							
Sanoat	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Furmanova	1	1					1		
Urtabuz	1		1	1		1			
Pravda	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

Source: Jamoats' statistics.

Codes: Yes=1.

3.3 Socioeconomic Survey Methodology

32. The SES in the Project area were conducted in July 2022. The SES interviews were conducted in each Project village. Experienced interviewers conducted the study. In total, there are five (5) villages located in the Project area. The SES was completed for 227 HHs (1,678 persons). One of the affected Dekhan farms data is included in these numbers. The other owner of the farm was not available and it was impossible to get some SES data from the farm members. When the owner is reached and data obtained, the LARP will be updated.

33. The SES included households located around locations of the planned subprojects. During the preparation of the LARP, the census (Table 3-6) showed that there are 2 Dekhan farms (11 DPs) which are adversely affected by the Project. Households headed by a male amount to 203 (80.4%) while households headed by a woman, accounts for 25 (10.6 %). There are 25 HH who have disabled member in the family. Families with five or more children make 6.6% (15) of the sample (Table 3-7).

Table 3-6: Socioeconomic Survey Sample

Village	Jamoat	No. of Households (HH)	No. of people	No of economically displaced people	Disproportionate sampling (HH)	% of sampled HH
Sanoat	Uzun	734	3,663		75	10.22
Mehnatobod	Uzun	200	961	11	36	18.00
Furmanova	Uzun	203	930		30	14.78
Pravda	Uzun	293	1,465		40	13.65
Urtabuz 1,2,3	Uzun	275	1,430		46	16.73
TOTAL:		1,705	8,449	11	227	13.31

Source: Jamoats' statistics and SES.

Table 3-7: Profile of the Surveyed Households

Gender	Heads of Household (HH)		Other HH members		Total males	Total females
	No.	%	No.	%		
Male	202	89.0%	648	44.7%	850	
Female	25	10.6%	803	55.3%		828
Total	227	100.0%	1,451	100.0%	850	828
Grand total persons	1,678					

Source: SES.

34. The SES questionnaire includes questions which aim to measure the main characteristics of affected households such as type of land use, land holdings, buildings, businesses, family type and size, main demographic data of the household members, self-reported monthly income and expenditure, sources of income, vulnerability, women's status, opinion about the Project, etc. Each questionnaire took around 30-40 minutes to complete. The collected data was processed using Microsoft Excel.

3.4 Socioeconomic Profile of Surveyed Households

35. In total, 227 households with 1,678 persons (850 males and 828 females) were covered by the SES study. Based on the draft design, only two households are affected households. However, the SES covered 227 households located around the locations where some Project activities are planned. All socioeconomic analysis in the LARP were based on information received from 227 HHs living in the Project area. On average, there were 7 (7.39) persons per surveyed household.

36. Surveyed HH own 124.3 hectares of land. Dekhan farms land amounts to 22.42 ha, rented land to 23.25 ha, homestead gardens to 49.73 ha, and other land to 28.9 ha (Table 3-8). The crops cultivated the most are wheat, corn, various vegetables, and fruits. Village households keep chickens, sheep, goats, bulls, and cattle (Table 3-9).

Table 3-8: Landholdings of the Surveyed Households

Landholdings	No of HH	Average area (ha)	Total area (ha)
Farm land	10	2.24	22.42
Rented land/using land which belongs to other physical and legal persons	40	0.58	23.25
Homestead garden /plot	225	0.22	49.73
Other type of land	121	0.24	28.9
Total			124.3

Table 3-9: Livestock

No. of AHs	No. of cattle	No. of bulls	No. of sheep	No. of goats	No. of horse	No. of donkey/ mules	No. of chicken/ poultry	No. of rabbits	Other
277	317	84	247	58	9	12	533	13	7

Source: Jamoats' statistics

Age and Marital Status

37. The age distribution (Table 3-10) of the surveyed population for this LARP shows that the 46-55 and 56-65 age groups among the head of households are the most represented (33.0% and 29.1% respectively). The age distribution for the other family members shows that the most represented are age groups from 18-35, 0-7 and 8-17 years of age. The profile of the youth community is more pronounced among the other members of the surveyed households. The age groups from 0-35 years of age combined, accounts for more than 80% of the households members. However, the largest age group among the households' members is the 18-35 years of age which accounts for over one third of the households' members (36.7%).

Table 3-10: Age Distribution

Age	Head of HH		Other members	
	No	%	No	%
0 - 7 years	0	0.0%	356	24.5%
8 - 17 years	0	0.0%	333	22.9%
18 - 35 years	15	6.6%	533	36.7%
36 - 45 years	44	19.4%	96	6.6%
46 - 55 years	75	33.0%	69	4.8%
56 - 65 years	66	29.1%	48	3.3%
66 or more	27	11.9%	16	1.1%
Total	227	100.0%	1,451	100.0%

Source: SES.

38. Majority of surveyed persons (62.1%) live in extended families while nuclear families comprise 37.9 % of all families (Table 3-11). Married heads of households including nikokh (religious) marriage account for 87.6% of all heads of household, 9.7% are widowed, and divorced and separated heads of households account for 1.8% and 0.9%, respectively. There is no unmarried head of household nor head living in unregistered marriage. Majority (66.7%) of the households' members are married (including nikokh marriage) while 23% were never married. Separated household members make 4% which is much higher than the percentage of separated head of households. The marital status summary is shown in Table 3-12.

Table 3-11: Type of Families

Type of families	No of HH	%
Nuclear	86	37.9%
Extended	141	62.1%
Total	227	100.0%

Source: SES

Table 3-12: Marital Status

Marital status	Head of HH		Other members	
	No	%	No	%
Married (registered)	183	80.6%	546	66.7%
Divorced	4	1.8%	19	2.3%
Widow(er)	22	9.7%	12	1.5%
Separated	2	0.9%	3	.4%
Marriage not registered (nikokh)	16	7.0%	51	6.2%
Living with partner, unmarried (not nikokh)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Single/Never married	0	0.0%	188	23.0%
Total	227		819	

Source: SES.

Education

39. The data on education (Table 3-13) shows a high level of literacy of heads of household with 55.9% having completed secondary education. A further 20.3% and 15.4%, respectively, obtained a college or university degree. Combined secondary, technical and university education among the head of households makes 91.6% (50.5% for other households' members). There are two (0.9%) illiterate heads of households and 29 (2.0%) of other households' members in the sample. Generally, the educational profile of other family members is lower in all educational categories above primary education than among the heads of households.

Table 3-13: Education of Surveyed Population

Education	Head of HH		Other members	
	No	%	No	%
School age children	0	0.0%	689	47.5%
Illiterate	2	0.9%	29	2.0%
Primary school	17	7.5%	155	10.7%
Secondary education	127	55.9%	498	34.3%
Technical/other college	46	20.3%	43	3.0%
University degree	35	15.4%	37	2.5%
Total	227		1,451	

Source: SES.

Employment, Income Sources and Expenses

40. Employment and income data was collected from 161 households and information is self-reported as shown in Table 3-14. The unemployment rate is significantly lower among the heads of households (7.5%) than among the other family member (22.2%). The most common type of profession among the heads of households and other family members is self-employed in agriculture and self-employed in construction and major repair, accounting for 28.6% and 16.8%, respectively. Other type of occupation of the head of households such as the agricultural and non-agricultural wages and domestic worker, are fairly evenly distributed. Employment in government services is the lowest among both groups, 5.0% and 1.6%, respectively. Business owners account for 2.4% of the other family members while only 0.6% business owners are among the heads of household.

Table 3-14: Type of Employment

Type of Employment	Head of HH		Other members	
	No.	%	No.	%
Salaried (government) / Civil servant	8	5.0%	8	1.6%
Wage employed – agricultural	21	13.0%	56	11.2%
Wage employed – non-agricultural	18	11.2%	38	7.6%
Self-employed – business	1	0.6%	12	2.4%
Self-employed – agricultural	46	28.6%	102	20.4%
Self-employed – construction and major repairs	27	16.8%	99	19.8%
Self-employed – domestic worker	19	11.8%	42	8.4%
Unemployed	12	7.5%	111	22.2%
Other, specify	9	5.6%	32	6.4%
Do not know	0	0.0%	1	.2%
Total	161		501	

Source: SES.

41. The data on income is self-reported (Table 3-15). The data on average monthly income varies from less than 1,000 TJS to more than 50,000 TJS per month. Most of the households' income is concentrated in these two categories, lowest below 1,000 TJS and the highest, above 50,000TJS per year. Numbers in categories between these two are not significant.

Table 3-15: Self-reported Monthly Income

Self-reported monthly income	No. of persons	%
Less than 1,000	784	46.7%
1,000-2,000	57	3.4%
2,000-5,000	90	5.4%
5,000-10,000	15	0.9%
10,000-20,000	4	.2%
20,000-50,000	0	0.0%
50,000 +	728	43.4%
Total	1,678	100.0%

Source: SES.

42. The data on income sources (Table 3-16) shows that income from selling agriculture produce and from the agriculture labour is the highest. However, income from the remittance surpasses any other source of income amounting to 3,214,743 TJS per year. All other sources of income, such as salaries from non-agricultural activities and income from private businesses, are considerably lower from incomes related to the agriculture and from remittance.

Table 3-16: Source of Income

Source of Income	No. of HH	Average TJS	Total TJS
Income from selling own produced agriculture products	227	13,563	1,125,710
Salaries from work on other farm fields and employment in farms	227	37,733	1,169,711
Salaries from non-agricultural activities	227	10,315	216,610
Pensions, Stipend	227	4,879	278,094
Remittances from household members working abroad	227	30,328	3,214,734
Income from own private business not related to agriculture	227	22,514	157,600
Other source	227	12,367	111,300

Source: SES.

Women in Project Villages

43. The Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan recognizes international law as a component of the national legal system, and Tajikistan is a state party to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and to other fundamental human rights treaties. In 2014 the parliament ratified the Optional Protocol to CEDAW, which allows individual women in Tajikistan to submit complaints to the CEDAW Committee and gives them additional remedies for violations of the convention. Important steps have also been taken to implement UN Security Council resolutions on women, peace, and security (1325 and 2122) with the drafting of a national action plan.⁵ (Tajikistan, Country Gender Assessment, ADB 2016).

44. The Constitution guarantees equal rights on the basis of sex (Article 17), and principles of nondiscrimination are enshrined in basic legislation such as: the Family Code, the Labor Code, the Land Code, the Criminal Code, the Law on Education, and the Law on Public Health. While there are no laws that directly restrict women's rights, additional guarantees that aim to "protect" women, such as the Labor Code's night work prohibition, have nonetheless kept women from being employed in male-dominated industries (footnote 5).

45. According to the Country Gender Assessment, a large portion of the population works in informal employment, and the majority of such workers are men. Still, many women work informally engaging in hard physical agricultural labor for long hours, in poor working conditions, and with the lack of social protections such as maternity leave and pension payments.

46. In surveyed households women do housework and care for family members. Other activities performed by women are agriculture labour, gardening, and minding livestock.

47. The result of survey questions on the decision-making processes in households (Table 3-17) showed that women are consulted and take part in the decision-making process in all major family activities. Children's health and children's education are the areas in which most women have their say (77.1% and 42.3%, respectively). There is no significant differences in women's participation in other areas of daily life. It indicates a very high percentage of women participation in all family matters.

Table 3-17: Participation of Women in Decision-making Activities

Women participation in decision-making activities	No.	%
Household finances	62	27.3%
Children's education	96	42.3%
Children's health	175	77.1%
Purchasing household items/items	81	35.7%
Daily household issues	68	30.0%
Social Duties and Responsibilities	82	36.8%
Other, identify	31	13.9%

Source: SES.

⁵ ADB. 2016. [Tajikistan Country Gender Assessment](#). Manila.

4 INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATIONS AND PARTICIPATION

4.1 Background

48. According to ADB SPS 2009, the DPs must be meaningfully consulted and provided with opportunities to participate in the planning and implementation of LAR. Under the same principles, the DPs have to be informed in an appropriate and timely manner of the planning process outcomes, as well as the schedules and procedures for the preparation and implementation of the LARP, including entitlements and payment procedure.

49. The laws and policies of Tajikistan which apply to resettlement related to ADB financed projects in Tajikistan are:

- Constitution of Tajikistan
- Civil Code
- Land Code

50. Apart from the formal notification requirements set in the Land Code, there is no requirement for the government to discuss project designs or possible LAR options with the DPs. Nevertheless, the local government authorities (Hukumats and Jamoats) disseminate to the local population all information issued in the form of a decree and other decisions related to the project. In addition, the CESCDS takes the lead in the coordination of information disclosure at the local levels and conducts consultations with the local population as per the ADB SPS 2009 requirements.

4.2 Consultations with Stakeholders and Project Communities

51. The transaction technical assistance (TRTA) Consultant, the CESCDS representative, and ADB environmental and gender specialists, conducted consultations in three Project villages: Pravda, Sanoat and Urtabuz, (people from Furmanova and Mehnatobod were invited to these consultations). In total, 122 persons (75 men and 47 women) participated in the consultations with communities conducted in June 2022 as shown in Table 4-1. Participants received information about the Project, LAR processes, expected impacts and expected time for the beginning of the works, as well as the Project Information Brochure detailing the entitlements, government decree on the cut-off date, CESCDS letter on the establishment, and the role of the GRM.

52. In addition, a range of consultative meetings with the key stakeholders were held (Table 4-2). The main purpose was to inform the stakeholders about the Lar processes such as the DMS, establishment of the GRM, compensation entitlements, etc.

53. Participants were supportive of the Project and shared their concerns and suggestions on issues such as water connection, poor school and medical facilities, central heating for the schools, etc. The records from consultations, translated decrees on the cut-off date, the establishment of the GRM, and scanned participant signatures are presented in Annex 4-1. A summary of the consultations with communities and other Project-related meetings conducted in the Project area are presented in Tables 4-1 and 4-2.

Table 4-1: List of Consultations with Communities

No	Target	Date	Hukumat	Jamoat	Villages	No of participants		
						Male s	Fema les	Total
1	Villagers	23.06.2022	Balkhi	Zoli Zar	Sanoat	21	24	45
2	Villagers	23.06.2022	Balkhi	Zoli Zar	Pravda	29	11	40
3	Villagers	24.06.2022	Balkhi	Zoli Zar	Urtabuz	25	12	37
Total						75	47	122

Table 4-2: List of Consultations with PIG and Other Local Authorities

Meetings	Date	Topic
Project manager	16.06.2022	Meeting with representatives of the PIG for the organization of field work, discussion of social issues and the preparation of letters for the grievance committee and cutoff-date.
Site visit	23.06.2022	Prior to the public consultation with residents in Zoli Zar Jamoat, Sanoat and Pravda villages.
Site visit	24.06.2022	Prior to the public consultation with residents in Zoli Zar Jamoat, Urtabuz village.
Project manager	30.06.2022	Meeting with PIG to prepare for the field work (letter for crop losses and fruit trees).
CESCD representatives	01.07.2022	Environmental presentations, discussion of initial findings and next steps.
Site visit	04.07.2022	Meeting with the deputy chairman of the district and the chairman of the jamoat to prepare work on social issues.
Site visit	05.07.2022	Identifying the Project impact, DMS and the census of persons affected by the Project.
Site visit	06.07.2022	Preparation of the photo report on power lines and access road.

4.3 Summary of the Consultations

54. In general, participants were supportive of the Project during the consultations. The questions and suggestions given by the participants during the consultations focused mostly on water supply, purchasing ambulance and some other medical equipment for the local medical centre, additional classrooms for the local schools, central heating and air-conditions for the schools, fencing the schools for children's safety and repairing the bridge. Table 4-3 summarizes consultations' participants' questions, concerns and suggestions.

Table 4-3: Questions and Answers at Consultations with Communities

Questions and suggestions	Answer
The school is located along a road with a lot of traffic; it would be good if you consider restoring the fence around the school for the safety of the students. Or would the project take into account the preparation of a sports ground (stadium)? In the village, women mainly work in agricultural fields, and there is no one to leave small children with, we do not have a kindergarten, it would be nice if they helped us build a kindergarten.	At the moment, these are not considered, but we will pass on your preferences. Unfortunately, this is not planned under the Project.
The school cafeteria needs renovation, it would be better to consider it too.	We will consider this issue.
The physical condition of the school is not so good, it would be great if you took into account the major renovations under your project.	This project is aimed at the emergency situation and not the education sector, and unfortunately it is not possible to plan a major renovation of the school within the framework of this project. According to your suggestions such as fence around the school, repair of the school canteen, sports ground in any case, your suggestions and wishes will be taken into account, and if not within the framework of this project, then maybe as part of planning of other projects.
The school was supplied with water from the well, the water quality is not good, even this supply has not been working for more than two years.	The restoration of the water supply system of your villages is provided by the World Bank project. In order to avoid repetition of projects, we cannot include this task in this project.

Questions and suggestions	Answer
The school is heated with stoves installed in each classroom, which is both, dangerous and harmful to the health of students and teachers. The former central heating system of the school has, since a long time, stopped functioning, and appliances in most classrooms have been dismantled.	Unfortunately, within the framework of this project, we will not be able to assist in the restoration or renovation of the school heating system, as this is a priority for the education sector.
Consultant's question to residents: Have there been some natural disasters? Have you ever been in a natural disaster?	Yes, there was a strong wind, hail, and strong winds damage the roofs of our houses. In addition, during heavy rains, rainwater floods roads and agricultural land due to the poor condition of drainage systems.
Question consultant to the residents: What kind of action do you envisage for natural disasters?	Previously, the drains were cleaned using the hashar method; now none is not doing this. Recently, they planned to clean up the drains through the USAID project, but this initiative has calmed down. It would be good if the project supports the drains cleaning.
Question consultant to the residents: How is the electricity supply in your villages?	Yes, there is permanent electricity supply. However, the condition of the wires and poles is not satisfactory, there are frequent shutdowns during winds and rains. For the safety of children and the well-being of the jamoats, it would be good for the project to provide lighting along the road.
Question from the consultant to the residents: What do you propose to improve your medical center?	Medical equipment and, if possible, one ambulance.
We need to repair the bridge, when it starts to rain, there is a lot of water in the ditch and the road is blocked, because the bridge is down and slowly becoming unusable, we want to remind you that the road in the Urtabuz mahalla also needs to be repaired.	Thank you for your suggestions. Unfortunately, not all needs could be met within this project.
In the village of Urtabuz, there is a shortage of drinking water only in winter.	Water supply is not envisaged within this project.
There are not enough classrooms in secondary school No. 70, it would be great if they were taken into account in the project.	Unfortunately, within the framework of this project, we will not be able to assist in the construction of the school.
It would be better if Middle School No. 70 could provide one air conditioner if possible.	This should be addressed to the Department for Education.
Comment: If in your project you took into account the road of Zoli Zar jamoat, Somoniyon village, then it would be very good for the residents of this mahalla, because the road needs to be repaired.	Rehabilitation of roads through the villages are not planned under this project.
It would be good if you build a sports ground within the framework of this project in Zoli Zar jamoat, Somoniyon village for secondary school No. 28	Unfortunately, this is not planned under this project.
There are not enough classrooms at school No. 28, it would be good if the construction of additional classrooms was taken into account in the project.	Unfortunately, within the framework of this project, we will not be able to assist in the construction of additional classrooms, as this is a priority for the education sector and does not apply to our project.
What measures will be taken for the affected disabled group?	As we mentioned earlier in the social section, if a household is affected by a planned project, the survey will determine if someone is disabled, and if the family is vulnerable, the family will receive a one-time allowance calculated in the amount of 3 monthly average wages in the Republic of Tajikistan.
Is a garbage dump planned in the project?	There is a landfill in the district, but you do not have a system for collecting and transporting household waste; you need to find a solution to the problem and create a system with representatives of the jamoat.
Consultant's question to residents; what is the state of sanitary facilities in households, how waste and gray water are disposed of?	Usually the population uses earthen cesspools, when one is filled, they dig in and change the location, gray waters merge into the opening of the drainage system. However, rich people have concreted septic tanks and use a flush toilet, waste is taken out with

Questions and suggestions	Answer
	the help of a sewage truck to the WWTP of the district once every two months. The sewage truck is owned by the Vodokanal of the district and KZhKP
Is heating planned in secondary school No. 28 under this project?	This project does not provide heating for the school, but we will present your proposals in our report.

4.4 Information Disclosure

55. During the SES and consultations with communities, the participants received the Project Brochure, Project Entitlement Matrix, the Government Decree on the GRM, and information about the cut-off date, in addition to general information about the Project, LAR processes, and expected time for the commencement of the works. The cut-off date was set as 20 June 2022. The CESC D prepared and published the announcement, informing residents of the Project villages and Project jamoats that the National Natural Hazards Management Project commenced with ADB additional financing.

56. The letter informed residents that the construction of all structures and rehabilitation/acquisition of land on the project sites is prohibited. The information was published in the local newspaper and forwarded to Hukumats and Jamoat authorities. The information was repeated at each consultation in the Project villages and at meetings with Jamoat and Hukumat authorities (Annexes 4-1 and 4-2). During the SES and DMS, all DPs confirmed that they were informed about the cut-off-date and other LAR related procedures.

57. After the finalization of this LARP, the following information disclosures are planned:

- (i) distribution of copies of the LARP in the Russian language in the local authorities' offices;
- (ii) posting of the approved LARP in the Russian language on the CESC D website; and
- (iii) uploading of the approved English LARP on the ADB and CESC D website.

5 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

5.1 Objectives

58. The LARP includes in its scope the establishment of a responsive, readily accessible and culturally appropriate grievance redress mechanism (GRM) capable of receiving and facilitating the resolution of affected persons' concerns and grievances related to the project. The GRM is a formalized way for the CESC D to identify and resolve concerns and DPs' grievances. It offers the DPs a forum to voice their concerns, seek clarifications to their queries, or register complaints related to the Project's performance. The scope of the GRM addresses issues related to involuntary resettlement, social and environmental performance, and information disclosure.

59. The DPs will have the right to file complaints and/or queries on any aspect of the Project, including land acquisition and resettlement. Under the adopted grievance mechanism, the DPs may appeal any decision, practice or activity related to the Project. All possible avenues will be made available to the DPs to voice their grievances. The CESC D will ensure that grievances and complaints on any aspect of the project are addressed in a timely and effective manner.

60. The fundamental objectives of the Grievance Redress Mechanism are:

- (i) to reach mutually agreed solutions satisfactory to both, the Project and the DPs, and to resolve any grievances locally, in consultation with the aggrieved party;
- (ii) to facilitate the smooth implementation of the LARP, particularly to cut down on lengthy litigation processes and prevent delays in Project implementation;
- (iii) to facilitate the development process at the local level, while maintaining transparency as well as to establish accountability to the affected people.

61. The CESC D issued letter No 52 /1-829 on 20 June 2022, requiring the establishment and development of the GRM at the Jamoat (sub-district) level (Annex 5-1). The Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) has been established at the village level in each Project village. There are 5 GRCs at this level. The GRCs include the following institutions' and DPs' representatives:

- (i) Deputy head of Jamoat;
- (ii) Heads of each village;
- (iii) Deputy head of each village;
- (iv) Female village residents;

62. All grievances related to the Project will be addressed with the participation of the CESC D, Construction Supervision Consultant and Contractor's representatives when required. In more complex cases, representatives of other authorized institutions will be invited. The GRM covers issues related to social, environmental and other safeguard issues under the ADB SPS 2009 and applicable laws of Tajikistan.

63. A Focal Person (FP) is appointed at each Project village and one at the CESC D. The CESC D FPs participated in all consultations with communities and shared her contact details with participants for questions related to the Project and in the event of grievances for the entire duration of the Project, including the preparation and implementation of the LARP.

64. The GRCs will function for the duration of the Project implementation. The CESC D will conduct training for members of all GRC at the Jamoat/village level before the implementation of the LARP.

5.2 Grievance Resolution Process

65. Grievances can be lodged with the FP at the village GRC. The village FP, in consultations with the CESC D Focal Person will screen the grievance for eligibility. If eligible, the FP will organize a meeting of the GRC. The CESC D and Jamoat's representatives will be informed and invited to the meeting.

66. The complaint registered with the GRM should be reviewed, addressed and a decision made on its relevancy to the Project within 14 calendar days of lodgment. If the case is complex or requires more detailed investigation (e.g., inspection by technical experts or legal opinion from the state or certified private entities) the complaint review period may be extended to 30 calendar days or more, if necessary. In such cases, written notification should be sent to the complainant explaining the reasons for extension, describing the process and indicating the expected dates for the delivery of the results of the revision.

67. All supporting documents such as, photographs, related certificates, and legal and technical expert opinions, if required, should be prepared, reviewed, and assessed. Once the complaint is resolved, the GRC will organize a complaint closure meeting, where the complainant confirms the closure of the complaint. The CESC representative will oversee the resolution of the complaint.

68. All efforts will be made to settle issues at the village/Project/Jamoat level. All complaints and resolutions will be properly documented by the CESC and made available for review, monitoring and evaluation purposes. A CESC FP keeps in regular contact with the FP of the GRCs and will have a consolidated database for the whole Project's grievances cases, including the status of grievances. This information will be regularly included in monthly project progress reports.

69. Regardless of the set grievance mechanism and procedures, DPs will have the right to submit their cases to a court of law at any point in time of the grievance redress process. All efforts will be made to settle the issues at the Project level through community consultation with affected person. If not possible, attempts will be made to resolve the issues at the CESC level to avoid/minimize litigation as much as possible. All complaints and resolutions will be properly documented by the CESC and made available for review, monitoring and evaluation purposes.

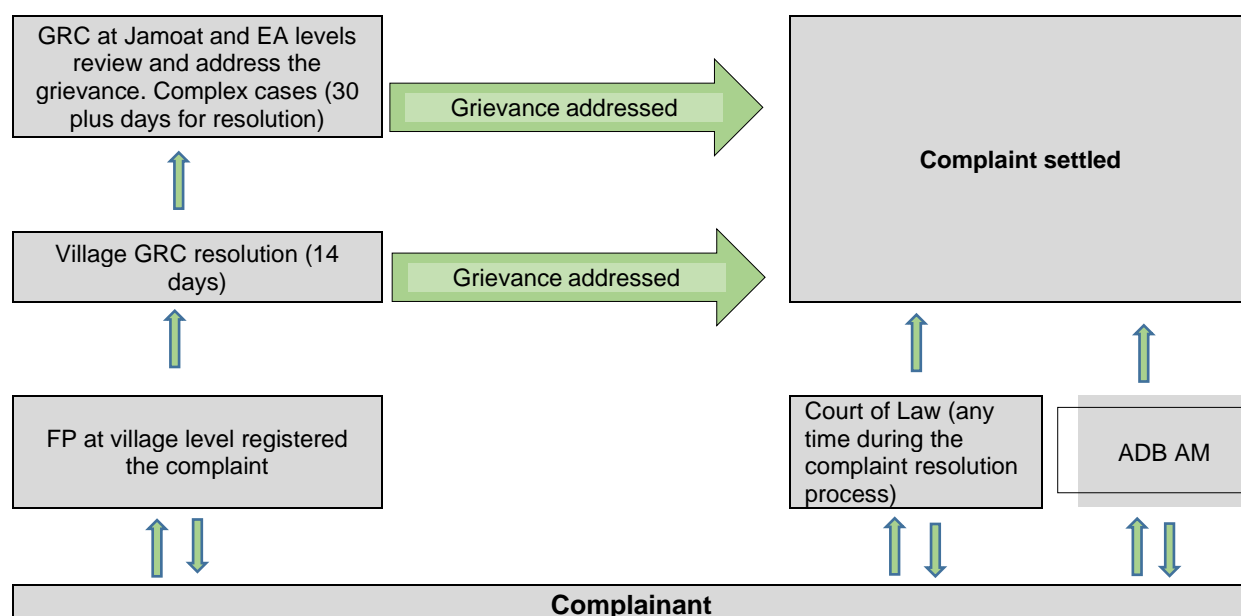
70. In addition, the complainant can appeal the decision and bring the case to the ADB Accountability Mechanism (AM). The GRM at the Project level does not in any way impede the DPs' access to the ADB Accountability Mechanism (AM). However, the complainant will be encouraged to go through the project GRM first. If DPs want to register a complaint with the ADB AM, the CESC Focal Person will provide the complainants the following contact information:

Office of the Special Project Facilitator:

Email: to be access from www.adb.org/site/accountability-mechanism/contacts

71. The grievance redress process is shown in Figure 5-1 below.

Figure 5-1: Grievance Redress Process



72. GRM proceedings may need one or more meetings for each complaint and may require field investigations by specific technical or valuation experts. Grievance cases shared by more than one complainant may be held together as a single case.

73. For appeals lodged directly to the CESC, the FP at the CESC will review the case together with the respective GRC at the village level and attempt to find a resolution together with the aggrieved person.

74. At each level of appeal, the GRC will be assisted, as required, by the professional capacity needed to solve specific cases. Depending on the grievance nature, this may include among others:

- (i) Hukumat land committee
- (ii) State Agency for Architecture
- (iii) The State Committee for Land Management and Geodesy (SCLMG)
- (iv) State Agency for Environment and Forestry
- (v) State Unitary Enterprise for Housing and Communal Services
- (vi) Technical expertise from professional engineers
- (vii) Representatives of Women's Affairs
- (viii) Other specialized organizations as necessary

75. There is one woman in each village GRC. Table 5-1 lists persons at the Project level who are responsible for the Project-related inquiries and grievances:

Table 5-1: Grievance Redress Committee at the Village/Project Level

Position	Name and Surname	Phone number
Deputy chairman of Zoli Zar Jamoat	Khakimov Muradali	93-512-28-82
Chairman of Mehnatabad village	Khaidarov Wahob	558-05-54-44
Deputy head of Mehnatabad village	Bolliov Abdumumin	908-88-54-20
Active woman of Mehnatabad village	Akramova Khairiniso	900-69-23-22
Chairman of Sanaat village	Hazratkulov Sattor	903-02-13-12
Deputy head of Sanaat village	Malaev Khudoykul	908-83-50-77
Active woman of Sanoat village	Mamasaidova Bogigul	888-85-84-49
Chairman of Furmanova village	Hamidov Faiziddin	906-00-33-80
Deputy head of Furmanova village	Sharipov Talabsho	918-64-15-59
Chairman of Somonian village (Pravda)	Tursunova Zamira	907-79-17-47
Deputy head of Somonian village (Pravda)	Kurbanova Ranakhan	933-16-27-24
Chairman of Urtabuz village	Misokov Amirbek	93-584-42-13
Deputy head of Urtabuz village	Abdulloev Munavarsho	938-20-66-27
Active woman of Urtabuz village	Soilova Sancagul	902-44-13-31

5.3 Duties of GRC Members

GRC Focal Person (FP)

76. Once the FP receives a written notification of a complaint s/he will:

- (i) based on the simple screening procedure, assess the grievance and determine if the grievance is eligible for the GRM; if eligible, register the grievance in the complaints logbook;
- (ii) write a grievance summary to be signed by the complainant and the FP indicating name of the complainant, date and place of presentation of complaint, description of complaint and supporting documents, if any;
- (iii) send the complaint summary to all members of the local level GRC;
- (iv) convey requests and enquiries of the complainants to the CESC and to the other members of the GRC at the local level;
- (v) organize a grievance redress meeting;
- (vi) maintain records of each meeting and each communication between the FP/GRC and the complainants;
- (vii) participate at appeal cases at all levels;
- (viii) ensure administrative and organizational support for GRC members.

Supervision Consultant Focal Person (FP)

77. Once notified of a complaint and the FP has been invited to a grievance meeting the Consultant's FP will:

- (i) participate at construction-related grievance meetings, provide opinions and analysis;
- (ii) accompany eventual assessment/valuation specialists in the field,
- (iii) provide other GRC members as relevant with opinion and suggestions for resolution to be reflected in the final meeting report.

GRC CESC'D's Social Safeguard Specialist

78. Once notified that a complainant has lodged at the CESC'D level, the CESC'D FP and technical unit, when required, will:

- (i) participate in GRC meetings at local and CESC'D level;
- (ii) prepare the chronology of events to understand the sequence of developments prompting the complaint;
- (iii) provide opinion on resettlement impacts claimed by the claimant;
- (iv) request that the chairperson organizes meetings, as necessary;
- (v) maintain communication between the GRC and the complainants.

79. Table 5-2 presents persons at the Projects Implementation Group for the CESC'D can be contacted for inquiries and grievances:

Table 5-2: Grievance Redress Committee at the PIG Level

Saidova Zuhra Vaysidinovna	Kiyomuddin Tohir	Gafurzoda Ahliddin
Project coordination officer of NDRMP st. Rudaki 213, Dushanbe. Tajikistan Mob: + 992 880 00 20 48	Head of Legal Department CESC'D st. Lokhuti 26, Dushanbe. Tajikistan Mob: +992 93 880 28 17 Email: tohir-4646@mail.ru	Head of Financial and Economy Department CESC'D st. Lokhuti 26, Dushanbe. Tajikistan Mob: + 992 93 880 49 10 Email: ahliddin_gafurov@mail.ru

Technical Experts

80. When requested by the PIG to provide technical expertise for the assessment of an impact claimed by the complainant, the relevant expert will:

- (i) examine the case, perform relevant tests or an investigation;
- (ii) prepare a short report based on the results of the examination completed;
- (iii) recommend if further or additional legal opinion or expertise is needed to make a judgment on the substance of the case.

5.4 GRC Complaint Register, Records and Documentation

81. The Jamoat/village level GRC and the PIG of the CESC'D will maintain the complaint register. This will include a record of all complaints for regular monitoring of grievances and results of services performed by the GRCs for periodic review by the ADB. The GRC Grievance Registration Form can be found in Annex 5-3.

6 LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

82. The policy framework for the Project is based on the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan and the ADB Safeguards Policy Statement of 2009 (ADB SPS 2009). In the legislation of Tajikistan, there is no special law or policy, which regulates the issues of resettlement and/or land acquisition or expropriation of rights to land and immovable property for state or public needs. Moreover, there is no separate law that completely provides norms and mechanisms for the determination of the full and fair, market value of land. The key legislative acts regulating land management relations and the ownership rights to immovable properties in the Republic of Tajikistan are the following:

- (i) Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan (1994, as amended in 2003)⁶
- (ii) Land Code (amended in 2012)⁷
- (iii) Land Code (amended in 2008)⁸
- (iv) Civil Code (amended in 2007)⁹
- (v) Regulation “about compensation of losses to the land users and losses of agricultural products” (approved by the Decree of Government of Republic of Tajikistan, 2011. № 641)¹⁰

83. The Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan, Land Code and the Civil Code of the Republic of Tajikistan are the fundamental laws on which the legislation is based. The framework for the Project is based on the ADB SPS 2009 requirements and applicable laws, regulations and policies. Where differences exist between local law and ADB policies and practices, the resettlement for this Project will be resolved in favor of the later.

Types of land ownership and land use rights allocation

84. All land is owned by the Republic of Tajikistan, which is responsible for its effective use. Several tenure options for agricultural land are defined by the Land Code. There are primary use rights and secondary use rights. Primary use rights include the following:

- (i) Perpetual use which has no fixed term. It is granted to legal entities such as state and cooperative agricultural enterprises, public and religious organizations and charities, industrial and transportation needs, public enterprises, defense and joint ventures that include foreign entities.
- (ii) Limited or fixed-term use may be granted to legal or physical persons for either a short-term (up to 3 years) or long-term (3 to 20 years).
- (iii) Life-long inheritable tenure which may be assigned to physical persons or collectives. Physical persons must re-register the right in the case of inheritance. This right applies to land-shares used to organize a Dekhan farm, as well as household (garden) plots.

85. The only secondary use-right recognized under the Land Code is the right to lease. According to the Code, primary rights holders may lease out their plots for a term not exceeding 20 years. The land is used in accordance with the state-established land-use standards. The right to use land may be terminated for various reasons such as: termination of activities by the land user, non-use for two years and use of the land differing from the use established in the use-rights document. (Land Code Article 37).

86. Dekhan land is the result of the splitting up of large state-owned farm enterprises, known as kolkhoz and sovkhoz farms, which were established throughout much of the former Soviet Union. Sovkhoz farms were run by the state, while kolkhoz farms were a form of co-operative farm, run by a

⁶ Constitution, November 6, 1994, as amended on 22 June 2003.

⁷ Land Code of the Republic of Tajikistan as amended on 01 August 2012

⁸ Land Code, as amended by N 498 from December 12, 1997., N 746 from May 14, 1999, N 15 from May 12, 2001, N 23 from February 28, 2004. From 28.07.2006 №199, from 5.01.2008 №357, from 18.06.2008 №405.

⁹ Civil Code, as amended by August 6, 2001, N 41: May 3 2002 №5, March 1, 2005, N 85; April 29, 2006 №180, May 12, 2007. №247).

¹⁰ Approved by the Decree of Government of Republic of Tajikistan, December 30, 2011. №641.

committee of members approved by the state. The Agrarian Reform Program in Tajikistan was adopted for the period of 2012-2020. Creation of Dehkan farms is one of the priority areas of land reform. The basis for creating Dehkan farm in the Republic of Tajikistan is defined by the Law "On Dehkan farms"¹¹, №48 of 10 May 2002. It resulted in the creation of 31 Dehkan farms in 1992 with 300 hectares of land. In 2003, there were 16,433 registered Dehkan's farms with 240,100 hectares¹².

87. In Dekhan farms, the land remains state property (which cannot be bought or sold), but farmers are granted inheritable land use rights which give complete legal freedom to landholders to manage the land as they desire. The state collects taxes and can repossess the land if it believes the land is not being managed properly. There are three types of dekhkan land: individual (the land use certificate is held by an individual), family (the certificate is jointly held); and collective (the certificate details common property shareholders).

88. A collective Dehkan consists of two or more unrelated families, producing and marketing jointly. Dekhan farm associations, or associative Dekhan farms, operate in a similar manner to collective Dekhans, although the families involved technically have their own Dekhans and work together cooperatively. Both, family and collective Dekhans operate by appointing a head who officially holds the farm's land registration certificate and legally represents the interests of the farm.

89. Presidential land is similar to dekhkan land. It was allocated in small plots to private households in the late 1990s by Presidential Decree. The essential difference between dekhkan and Presidential land is that no land-use rights certificate is required for the latter land plots (they are registered at the jamoat level per household).

90. Reserve Fund land usually consists of unused land. It also includes land plots for which land use rights have been abandoned. State reserve land is at the disposal of the district administrations and is rented out or distributed for individual agricultural cultivation purposes. Article 100 of the Land Code states that State land stock is reserved for the agricultural, industrial, transport and other needs of the national economy.

91. Supported Farms land includes land provided to different government institutions as assistance to their members and employees. The land is given to employees who did not get any land under other government schemes.

6.1 Tajikistan Constitution, Law/regulation on Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Compensation

92. The Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan is the main legal document which guarantees citizen's rights. Article 13 states that land, bowels of the earth, [i.e. mineral resources], water, airspace, animal and vegetable kingdoms, [i.e. flora and fauna], and other natural resources are owned by the state, and the state guarantees their effective use in the interests of the people. Furthermore, Article 12 states that the economy of Tajikistan is based on various forms of ownership and the state will guarantee freedom of economic activity, entrepreneurship, equality of rights, and the protection of all forms of ownership, including private ownership.

93. The legal basis for state acquisition of private property for public works is outlined in Article 32 which states "*...the property of an individual is taken away only on the basis of the law, with the consent of the owner and to meet the requirements of the state and society, and with the state paying full compensation.*"

6.1.1 Provisions regulated by the Land Code

¹¹ Law of the RT "On Dehkan farms".2002. www.mmk.tj

¹² Source: Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Tajikistan. 2001. Statistical Agency. Dushanbe, 2001, c.175. Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Tajikistan. 2004. Statistical Agency. Dushanbe, 2004, c.173.

94. In August 2012, amendments to the Land Code that enable legal sales and lease transactions for land use rights were approved.¹³ The Land Code also includes changes to the provisions related to land acquisition.¹⁴

95. The revocation/allotment of lands and resettlement envisages compensation for losses incurred by land users or those with other registered rights to the land when the land plot is revoked for state and public needs.

96. The state may revoke land plots for state and public needs from land users after:

- (i) allocating a land plot of equal value;
- (ii) constructing housing and other buildings with the same purpose and value, in a new location for the natural persons and legal entities to whom the land plot had been allocated, in accordance with established procedures;
- (iii) fully compensating for all other losses, including lost profits, in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Upon the revocation of land plots for state and public needs, all losses shall be calculated according to the market price, which shall be defined by taking into consideration the location of the land plot, and compensation shall be paid to the persons/legal entity whose land has been taken away. Termination of the right to use a land plot, for state and public needs, can be carried out after allocation of an equal land plot and compensation of other expenses is provided by part one of the present article.¹⁵

97. The procedure for the compensation of losses to land users and losses arising from the removal of land from circulation is regulated by Article 43 of the Land Code edition dated 1 August 2012, No. 891:

- (i) In the event of revocation of a land plot for state and public needs, compensation for losses to land users and others with registered rights to the land, and losses connected to the removal of land from circulation, shall be made by the natural/legal persons whose activity led to the revocation.
- (ii) In the event of withdrawal of a land plot for state and public needs, the procedure for compensation of losses to land users and others with registered rights to the land, and losses connected to the removal of land from circulation, shall be defined by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan (In RT Law edition dated 5 January 2008, No. 357).
- (iii) Upon termination of the rights to a property, the property will be assessed based on its market value (Article 265 Civil Code).
- (iv) Land users should be notified in writing about land revocation by the local executive government body no later than one year before the pending withdrawal of the land (Article 40. Land Code of the Republic of Tajikistan Law edition dated 1 August 2012 no. 891).
- (v) In the event that international agreements recognized by the Republic of Tajikistan establish other rules than those contained in the Land Code of the Republic of Tajikistan, the rules of the international agreement shall be applied (Article 105, LC of the RT edition dated 28 February 2004 No. 23).

98. The Land Code of 1997 is the core legal document related to land acquisition. It has been updated a few times and most recently in August 2012. Article 2 of the Land Code states that “*land is an exclusive ownership of the State... [but]... the State guarantees its effective use in the interests of its citizens*”. However, Articles 10-14, the Land Code outlines land title as being of long-term, short-term, and inherited land use entitlement. Article 14 of the LC of the RT also states that land users may lease land plots by agreement (In the Republic of Tajikistan Law addition dated 1 August 2012 No. 891).

99. Article 24 of the Land Code describes the allocation of land for non-agricultural purposes and provides that when choosing a suitable location for such land uses, land not suitable for agriculture

¹³ Law 891, dated August 2012, article 19.

¹⁴ Articles 37-45

¹⁵ L.C. Article 41; In the Republic of Tajikistan Law edition dated 1 August 2012, No. 891)

should be favored. The same principle is stressed by Article 29, which discourages the use of high-yielding agricultural land for non-agricultural use. However, Article 29 also allows for allocation, and appropriating of agricultural land for “*other very important State objects*”.

100. In accordance to Article 19 of the Land Code, the land right users may:

- (i) execute civil-legal transactions (buying-selling, gift, exchange, mortgage and other) with allocated (acquired) use right to a land plot with a right to alienate it independently without interference of executive government bodies, except for provisions of present Code; (In the Republic of Tajikistan Law edition dated 1 August 2012 No. 891)
- (ii) lease the land plot
- (iii) establish private (based on consent) servitude to a land plot; (In edition dated 1 August 2012 No. 891)
- (iv) mortgage the right to a land plot
- (v) receive compensation in the event of withdrawal of the right to use the land plot for state and public need in accordance with Article 41 – 43 of the present Code.

101. Compensation for land which belongs to the State but is allocated and essentially leased to users by each hukumat, is divided between the hukumat and the user according to the following proportion:

- (i) 40 % to the hukumat, which will no longer derive income from taxes and leases for the portion of the land being acquired
- (ii) 60% to the land user, who suffers a reduction in his/her income-generating asset.

102. The compensation received by the hukumat is used for the management, construction, and maintenance of local infrastructure. The land user also receives compensation for lost crops based on the provisions outlined in the Entitlement Matrix.

6.2 ADB SPS 2009 Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards

103. The three important elements of ADB's involuntary resettlement policy are (i) compensation to replace lost assets, livelihood, and income; (ii) assistance for relocation, including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services; and (iii) assistance for rehabilitation to achieve at least the same level of well-being with the project as without it. For any ADB operation requiring involuntary resettlement, planning is an integral part of project design, to be dealt with from the earliest stages of the project cycle, taking into account the following 12 key policy principles for involuntary resettlement. These can be summarized as follows:

- (i) Screen the project early on to determine past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- (ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal titles to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and resolve the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.
- (iii) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based (where possible) or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets

that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.

- (iv) Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- (v) Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with the relevant income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
- (vi) Establish procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
- (vii) Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
- (viii) Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- (ix) Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.
- (x) Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of the project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
- (xi) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout the project implementation.
- (xii) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

104. ADB SPS 2009 distinguishes three categories of displaced persons (DPs), with variable compensation needs:

- (i) **Legal DPs:** DPs with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part;
- (ii) **Legalizable DPs:** DPs without formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or part but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or are recognizable under national law and;
- (iii) **Non-legal DPs:** DPs who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized/recognizable claims to land lost in its entirety or in part.

105. For categories (i) and (ii) above, borrowers are expected to provide compensation at full replacement cost for lost land, structures, land improvements and relocation assistance. For DPs in category (iii) (informal settlers), the borrower/client is expected to compensate all assets other than land (i.e. buildings, trees, crops, businesses) at full replacement cost. The risk of opportunistic encroachment on land designated for acquisition by the project is managed through the declared 31 August 2018 cut-off date.

106. Compensation for lost land may be in the form of replacement land (preferred option if feasible) or in cash. When “land for land” compensation is not feasible cash compensation can be valued based on market rates or, in the absence of land markets, through other methods (i.e. land productivity or reproduction costs).¹⁶ Compensation is to be provided at “full replacement cost”. This includes (i) transaction costs; (ii) interest accrued; (iii) transitional and restoration costs; and (iv) other applicable payments, if any. Compensation for all other assets is to be provided in cash at replacement cost without deductions for amortization, salvaged materials, and transaction costs.

107. The following core involuntary resettlement principles were adopted for this Project:

- (i) land acquisition, and other involuntary resettlement impacts will be avoided or minimized by exploring all viable alternatives in the Project design;
- (ii) consultations with DPs on compensation, disclosure of resettlement information to DPs, and participation of DPs in the planning and implementation of rehabilitation measures will be ensured;
- (iii) vulnerable groups will be provided with a special assistance;
- (iv) payment of compensation to affected persons including non-titled persons (e.g., informal dwellers/squatters, and encroachers) for acquired assets (except for illegally used land) at replacement rates;
- (v) payment of compensation and resettlement assistance prior to the contractor taking physical possession of the land and prior to the commencement of any construction activities;
- (vi) provision of income restoration and rehabilitation; and
- (vii) establishment of appropriate grievance redress mechanism.

6.3 Comparison of the Provisions under ADB SPS 2009 and National Legislation

108. The table below provides a comparison of the Provisions under ADB SPS 2009 and National Legislation

Table 6: Comparison of the Provisions under ADB SPS 2009 and National Legislation

Items	ADB SPS 2009 and ADB practice for application	Tajikistan	Reconciliation
1. Eligibility	DPs with legal rights receive compensation for land-use rights and non-land assets	DPs with legal/registered land use rights are eligible for compensation / rehabilitation.	Same in principle and application.
	DPs with legalizable rights are entitled to compensation for land and non-land assets.	DPs with legalizable rights receive compensation for the land and non-land assets.	Same in principle and application
	DPs with no legal rights receive compensation for the assets/improvements	Informal land users (without right to use land) are not entitled to any compensation (for land or non-land assets)	Different in principle but same in application for non-land assets.

¹⁶ Based on the SPS (Appendix 2, para. 10) in absence of well-established land markets land compensation will be provided based on a thorough study of the land transaction, use, cultivation and productivity patterns in project areas. One method accepted by ADB in such a situation would be to provide land compensation based on land productivity or land reproduction costs.”

Items	ADB SPS 2009 and ADB practice for application	Tajikistan	Reconciliation
2. Livelihood rehabilitation standards	ADB Policy requires improvement in the standards for DP livelihood	No such a provision exists in the national law	Different in policy but Government accepts ADB SPS 2009 requirements and endorses them in the entitlement matrix on a project by project basis.
3. Compensation	A. Loss of land. Replacement land as the preferred option of the compensation. If land is not available, cash compensation at full market cost.	A. Permanent loss of land. Replacement land but also cash compensation.	A. Same in principle. Application mechanisms temporarily reconciled for ADB projects.
	B. Loss of structures. Cash compensation for lost structures at full replacement cost irrespective of the legal status of land and free of depreciation, transaction costs and other deductions.	B. Loss of structures. Cash compensation for lost structures at market cost with depreciation or value of salvaged materials sometimes included in the calculation.	B. Same in principle and not in application. Application is reconciled in previous projects but not yet mainstreamed by a Decree for ADB projects.
	C. Loss of the business. Actual losses reimbursement plus business restart costs. Application based on tax declaration/similar documents for business stoppage period. Without tax declaration /similar documents, based on maximum non-taxable salary.	C. Business Losses. Compensation in cash at market value for legal businesses but the methodology is not specified. Non-registered businesses are not entitled to compensation.	C. Different in principle (non-legal businesses and in application (all businesses)). Already reconciled for previous projects but mainstreamed reconciliation not formalized through a Decree for ADB projects.
	D. Loss of trees. Irrespective of legal land occupancy status compensation at market cost based for application on tree type/ wood volume for wood trees and based on income lost (x tree type x market value of 1 year income x years to grow the tree to a full production).	D. Loss of trees. In general, private trees are not compensated although the wood cut is left to the DPs.	D. Different in principle and in application. Already reconciled in previous projects for the fruit-bearing trees and for the wood and decorative trees.
	E. Loss of crops. Cash compensation at market price for the gross crop value of an expected harvest.	E. Loss of crops. Cash compensation at market price for all incurred land preparation activities and expected gross crop value.	E. Same in principles and application.
	F. Loss of jobs. Indemnity of lost income so as to ensure DP rehabilitation. Specific arrangements to be agreed with borrowers for permanent impacts.	F. Loss of jobs. Severance pay provided by employer.	F. Different in principle and application already adjusted for previous ADB projects.
4. Procedural mechanisms	A. Prior notification. Timely notice on land acquisition needed.	A. Prior notification. Written notification prior to withdrawal (acquisition) of land.	A. Same.
	B. Information disclosure. LAR documents should be disclosed in a timely manner and in a language accessible to local population.	B. Information disclosure LAR decisions to be published in national media in Russian and Tajik within 5 days from approval.	B. Same in principle, different in application to ensure full LARP disclosure. Already reconciled for ADB projects.

Items	ADB SPS 2009 and ADB practice for application	Tajikistan	Reconciliation
	<p>C. Public consultation. Meaningful public consultations are to be held with the DPs. DPs should be informed about their entitlements and options, as well as resettlement alternatives.</p>	<p>C. Public consultation. There are no requirements to inform directly the DPs about their entitlements and resettlement options as such.</p>	<p>C. Different in principle and application. Already reconciled for ADB projects.</p>
	<p>D. GRM should be established for each project s, and information on GRM should be communicated to DPs.</p>	<p>D. GRM. No project specific GRMs exists. Disagreements are resolved by through Hukumats' grievance mechanism or appeal to court.</p>	<p>D. Different in principle and application. Reconciled for ADB projects.</p>
5. Prior acquisition	<p>A. Property can be acquired only after full compensation is paid to the DPs</p>	<p>A. Property can be acquired only after full compensation is paid to the DPs</p>	<p>A. Same in principle and application.</p>
6. Resettlement planning, assessment and valuation of project impacts	<p>A. LARP Preparation: includes compensation entitlements, income/livelihood restoration strategy, monitoring plan, budget and implementation schedule, based on sound impact/valuation surveys as detailed below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Detailed measurement survey (DMS). Measures quantitatively impacts for each affected property. ii. DP census (including review of legal status). Identifies all DPs and establishes a list of legitimate beneficiaries. iii. Socio-economic survey. Includes information on DP's disaggregated by age, sex, family size, education, occupation, income source. iv. Valuation survey <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Land: If land market exists, valuation is based on a survey of recent land transactions. In absence of land market info, valuation is based on land productivity and income. b) Buildings replacement cost of materials, labor and transport and special features of the building/structure without discounting for depreciation, salvaged materials and transaction costs. c) Trees/crops. Based on the set methodology. v. M&E: M&E depends on the project category, external for Category A and internal for Category B projects. 	<p>A. LARP Preparation: No requirements to prepare LARP or pursue measures to restore the livelihoods of DPs to the pre-project level. A series of activities similar to those mandated by the SPS are however required as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. DMS. Measures all impacts in quantitative terms. ii. DP census: DP Identification. Identifies all DPs by residence or locality and establishes a list of legitimate beneficiaries based on land title and house ownership status. iii. Socio-economic survey. No comparable requirements exist iv. Valuation survey. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Land: Mechanisms for land valuation to be defined. b) Buildings/structures: Market value of materials, labor and transport and special building features but discounted for depreciation, salvage materials, and transaction costs. c) Trees/crops. Based on the set methodology. v. M&E: No M&E requirements in national legislation 	<p>A. Different in principle and application. Already reconciled for ADB projects through technical instructions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Same in principle and application. Valuation mechanisms need to be updated. ii. Same in principle and application. iii. Different in principle and application but already reconciled for ADB projects. iv. Different <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Application and valuation method to be developed and mainstreamed. b) Different in application. Application already reconciled for previous ADB projects. c) Same in principle, but different in application. Already reconciled for previous ADB projects. v. M&E: Different in policy but reconciled once LARP is endorsed for ADB projects.
7. Special assistance to vulnerable severely affected and relocating DPs	<p>A. Vulnerable DPs should be identified and special assistance should be provided to them so as to help their restoration or improvement of pre-project level of livelihoods</p> <p>B. Resettlement assistance. DPs to be resettled receive relocation assistance covering transport and transitional period livelihood costs.</p>	<p>A. Vulnerable DPs: No special consideration is required for vulnerable DPs; no distinction is made between DPs when deciding on the compensation or rehabilitation package</p> <p>B. Resettlement assistance No special consideration is required for resettled DPs. However, the package depends on Government's</p>	<p>A. Different in principle and application. For ADB projects reconciled by endorsing the entitlement matrix and the LARP.</p> <p>B. Different in principle and application. For ADB projects reconciled by endorsing the</p>

Items	ADB SPS 2009 and ADB practice for application	Tajikistan	Reconciliation
		decision regarding transitional period allowance.	entitlement matrix and the LARP.

6.4 Project Entitlements

109. All DPs in the Project are entitled to compensation and resettlement assistance to help the restoration of their livelihoods to the pre-Project levels, if required. The combination of compensation measures and resettlement assistance offered to them depends on the nature of the lost assets and the magnitude of the Project's impact as well as the social and economic vulnerability of the affected persons. All DPs are eligible for compensation and rehabilitation assistance, irrespective of their land ownership status. The compensation packages must reflect replacement costs for all losses (such as land, crops, trees, structures, businesses, incomes, etc.).

110. Although the Project will trigger only minor impacts on fodder and fruit trees, a full entitlement information is presented in this LARP in case that during the Project implementation, some new impacts, not envisaged at this stage, occur.

Land

111. The following types of land impacts are recognized under the Republic of Tajikistan's laws;

- **Agricultural land:** Households with agricultural land use right will be rehabilitated through the provision of compensation and equal to following:
 - a) **Permanent land holders (individual and cooperative):** Cash allowance for loss of land use rights equal to the average net income from crops in the past 5 years for the project district, obtained from the Statistical Department, or provision of an alternative land plot of equal value / productivity to the revoked plot. If the residual portion of the affected plot is too small to use, the whole plot is compensated or exchanged;
 - b) **Leaseholders:** Cash allowance for the lost income equivalent to 1 year of average crop productivity. The owner of the land use right will be compensated for the loss of the right and the loss of income equivalent to the loss of the lease amount for the remaining lease period.
 - c) **Agricultural tenants:** These tenants will receive their share of harvest at market rates (if the impact is temporary) plus 1-year additional average crop productivity compensation (if the land is lost permanently).
- **Residential / Commercial Land:** Households with affected residential / commercial land use rights, will be rehabilitated through the provision of the following compensations:
 - a) **Permanent land holders:** Cash allowance for the loss of land use rights equal to the current land lease rate/land tax at the time of expropriation, multiplied by 25 or the provision of an alternative land plot of equal value/productivity (similar conditions and facilities) to the affected plot. If the residual portion of the plot to be revoked is too small to use, the whole plot is compensated for or exchanged;
 - b) **Leaseholders:** Cash payment for loss of income for a minimum of three months and up to 12 months, or continuation of rental agreement on an alternative land plot. The owner of the land use right will be compensated for loss of income equivalent to the loss of the lease amount for the remaining lease period.

Buildings and Structures

112. All DPs, whether titled owners or illegal-non-titled owners of buildings and structures, will be compensated in cash at replacement cost (including the cost of materials, labor and transport of materials) free of deductions for depreciation, salvageable materials and transaction costs, irrespective of the registration status of the affected assets. The cost of lost water, wastewater, electricity, and gas

utilities will be included in the compensation. In addition, the compensation will include the cost of registration/legalization of the new building/structure. Renters of buildings/structures will receive an allowance for the loss of income (based on a tax declaration) caused by the loss of the rented building/structure for no less than 3 months, or continuation of their rental agreement at an alternative building/structure. If the tax declaration is not available, the compensation will be calculated as per the sum stated in the valid rental agreement.

Crops and Trees

- **Crops:** Compensation to all DPs irrespective of their legal status in cash equal to 1 year of average crop production in the project district. This shall apply whether the land is fallow or cropped.
- **Fruit-bearing trees:** Compensation based on an age category and the market value of 1 year of income times the number of years needed to grow a tree of similar productivity, plus purchase price of seedlings and starting materials.
- **Wood and decorative trees:** Cash compensation for the non-productive trees based on the market price for the volume of a tree, or compensation in-kind, whichever the CESC finds sustainable. The DP will keep wood from the cut tree. The decorative trees will be re-planted during the project implementation.

Businesses

- **Permanently lost business:** Compensation equal to up to 1-year's net income (lost profit) plus the cost of lost certificates / licenses / patents. The income calculation shall be based on the official tax declaration, or (if a tax declaration is unavailable), it is accepted as Tajikistan average monthly wage multiplied by the number of months needed to restore the business (up to 12).
- **Temporary disruption:** Compensation equal to the net income for the period of business interruption (less than one year) based on a tax declaration or, if tax declaration is unavailable, it is calculated by multiplying Tajikistan average monthly wage by the number of months since the operation was disrupted (less than 12).
- **Business workers and employees:** Compensation for lost job (termination of employment agreement) due to permanent or temporary termination of business activities amounting to three-months of their official wage, or, if unavailable, Tajikistan average monthly wage multiplies by three.

Relocation, Transition and Severity/Livelihood Rehabilitation Allowances

- **Transportation allowance** for the cost of labor and vehicle rent to transport the households /and business belongings to a new location;
- **Communal and site preparation cost** for the alternative land plot (including connection to power grid, water supply system, installation of a latrine);
- DPs who lose more than 10% of their income or DPs who are to be relocated, will receive either payment equal to 1 year's average crop production in the project district, in addition to standard crop compensation, or cash allowance equal to three months of the official monthly average wage, whichever is higher.

113. There is no monetary compensation for loss of common, public or any government department assets. Affected common and public assets will be fully replaced or rehabilitated to maintain their pre-project functions.

Vulnerable Groups

114. Tajikistan's legislation does not make a distinction between vulnerable and other categories of DPs when deciding on compensation for affected assets. Also, there is no special consideration given under Tajikistan's laws and regulations to vulnerable DPs (the poor, women-headed households or families with five and more dependent children) during the LAR process. There are no national standards to assess poverty. The Law "On minimal consumption basket", which would allow for food-based poverty assessment is still pending endorsement. Currently, if a household needs to be

registered as poor, the family members need to do the following:

- (i) visit the Jamoat's social protection officer;
- (ii) submit passports and other personal documents for each family members;
- (iii) submit official documents on income for every family member;
- (iv) submit information about land used;
- (v) information on husbandry;
- (vi) complete all necessary assessment forms provided by Hukumat;
- (vii) the completed forms are forwarded to Hukumat;
- (viii) decision is made in Hukumat based on points for each parameter considered

115. If during the implementation of the Project some vulnerable households become affected, they will be provided with assistance equivalent to Tajikistan average monthly wage multiplied by three. In addition, (those that fulfil the government requirements to be registered as poor), they will be enrolled in a government social assistance program (if still not enrolled by the time of the surveys). Able-bodied members of vulnerable households will be given priority in project-related jobs.

Temporary Impacts

116. In case of temporary land acquisition, compensation shall be based on local average harvest, average prices for crops affected on the land and for the duration of land use. The land shall be restored by the construction contractor(s) to its original status at the end of the rental period.

117. Any unanticipated impact that occurs during the construction of the bridge or other Project's activities, will be compensated as per the Project-accepted entitlement matrix. Assets affected due to the Project works will be compensated by the contractor as per the Contractor's third-party insurance provisions. All the necessary conditions related to unanticipated impact during the construction (need to comply with the ADB SPS 2009 and the Project Entitlement Matrix) will be included in the civil work contract with the Contractor.

118. The Project Entitlement Matrix in Table 6-1 details the entitlements agreed for this Project:

Table 6-1: Project Entitlement Matrix

No	Asset	Displaced Person	Compensation Entitlements
Permanent Loss			
1	Agricultural land (all losses irrespective of severity)	Individual land-use rights holders	Cash allowance for loss of land use rights equal to net income in the last 5 years generated from the affected land area, at market rate, at the time of taking; or Provision of alternative land plot of equal value/productivity to the lost plot. If the remaining portion of the plot to be taken is too small to use, the whole plot is compensated or exchanged.
		Collective land-use rights holders	Cash allowance for loss of land use rights equal to net income for the last 5 years generated from the affected land area at market rate at time of revocation; or Provision of alternative land plot of equal value/productivity to the lost plot. If the remaining part of the plot to be taken is too small to use, the whole plot is compensated or exchanged. Agriculture leaseholders will be compensated for 1 year of lost crops from the affected area.
		Renters and leaseholders	Rental allowance in accordance with the conditions of the rent agreement, but not less than the cost of rent for 3 months; or Continuation of rental agreement on alternative land plot or cash allowance for the lost income equivalent to 1 year of average crop productivity.
		Informal land users (if any) ¹⁷	Provision of opportunity to lease a plot on state land.

¹⁷ Landless DPs without rights to use land, living on income from the illegally used land plot. DPs owning land adjacent to the illegally used parcel will be compensated for losses from the illegally used part as per the entitlement matrix.

No	Asset	Displaced Person	Compensation Entitlements
			Relocation allowances.
2	Residential and commercial land	Owners	Cash allowance for loss of land use rights in cash equal to current annual land lease rates at the time of acquisition multiplied by 25; or Provision of alternative land plot of equal value/productivity (similar conditions and facilities) to plot lost. If the residual portion of the plot to be taken is too small to use, the whole plot is compensated or exchanged.
		Renters	Rental allowance in accordance with the conditions of the rental agreement, but no less than the cost of rent for 3 months, or Continuation of the rental agreement on an alternative land plot.
		Informal (if any)	Provision of opportunity to lease a plot on state land. Relocation allowance if applicable.
3	Buildings and structures	Owners of structures including “informal” and encroaching	Cash compensation at full replacement rate for affected structure/other fixed assets (without deduction of depreciation, taxes, costs for salvageable materials and other transaction costs). All buildings and structures will be compensated in their entirety; or According to the owner’s choice, if feasible, a building for building/structure for structure exchange.
		Renters	Rental allowance in accordance with the conditions of the rental agreement, but not less than cost of rent for 3 months; or Continuation of the rental agreement for an alternative building/structure.
4	Crops	All DPs, including “informal” and encroaching	Cash compensation equal to gross income generated on the affected land area for 1 year at market rate at time of revocation. No compensation for land will be paid.
5	Trees	All DPs, including “informal” and encroaching	Compensation reflecting income replacement. Cash compensation for productive trees based on the net market value of 1 year of income multiplied by the number of years needed to grow a tree to a similar level of productivity, plus purchase of saplings and starting materials. Cash compensation for the non-productive trees based on the market price for the volume of a tree, or compensation in kind. The AHs keep the cut tree.
6.	Business and employment (temporary and permanent)	All DPs (including workers of affected businesses)	Owners of shops / commercial establishments: In case of permanent loss, compensation equal to 1 year’s net income (lost profits) plus cost of lost certificates/licenses/ patents. The income is based on the official tax declaration, or (if tax declaration is unavailable) it is accepted as the official monthly average wage ¹⁸ multiplied by 12. In case of the temporary loss of a business, compensation equal to the net income for the period of disruption (<1 year). The income is based on the tax declaration, or it is calculated based on Tajikistan average monthly wage multiplied by the number of months since the operation was disrupted (less than 12 months).
			Workers indemnity for lost wages equal to 3 months’ income. For temporary loss of employment, indemnity for lost wages for the duration of impact if less than 3 months.
7.	Relocation	Physically displaced households regardless of type of impact	Transportation allowance (cost of labor and vehicle rent to transport materials of the house/business structures to a new location). Communal and site preparation cost for the alternative land plot (including connection to power grid, water supply system, installation of latrine etc.).
8	Severely affected households	DPs losing more than 10% of agricultural land/ income resources, DPs needed to physically relocate due to loss of home or business.	Severity/livelihood rehabilitation allowance in the form of cash compensation equal to Tajikistan average monthly wage for 3 months.
9.	Vulnerable households	DPs receiving government assistance for poor, single women-headed HH below poverty line, elderly	Allowance equivalent to Tajikistan average monthly wage for 3 months; Enrolment in Government social assistance, if not yet enrolled; Priority in project-related employment for members of vulnerable households (if at legal working age).

¹⁸ Tajikistan average monthly wage for April 2022 is 1,746.90 TJS/month and reported within macroeconomic indicators by the Agency on Statistics under President of the Republic of Tajikistan. Available via: <http://stat.tj/en/macroeconomic-indicators/> and <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/tajikistan/wages>

No	Asset	Displaced Person	Compensation Entitlements
		households, households with no means of living, households headed by disabled person or other HH members.	
10.	Public / common assets		Rehabilitation/substitution in kind or in cash at replacement cost of affected items and rehabilitation of their functions. Alternative service supplied, if cut off temporarily.
Temporary Loss			
11.	Temporary impacts	All relevant DPs	For unforeseen and temporary impacts other than stated above, ADB SPS (2009) general principles and objectives will be used as the minimum benchmarks, and appropriate impact mitigation measures will be sought to meet them. The payment for rented land during the construction, will be based on the market price under negotiated agreement. After discontinuation of land use, the land must be restored to the original status, or as per the agreement with the land rights holder ¹⁹ .
Unanticipated impacts			
12.	Other unanticipated assets loss or impact on livelihood	All DPs residing in the project corridor before the cut-off date.	Compensated as per the Project-specific Entitlement Matrix.

6.5 Income Restoration and Relocation Strategy

119. There are no buildings, structures, businesses, leaseholders or seasonal workers affected by the Project. Only a small impact on land and crops will occur during the bridge reconstruction. Therefore, no DPs have their income affected nor any relocation will occur.

¹⁹ In the case that the Contractor and Land-use rights holder both agree in writing to leave the land area in a state precisely described in the agreement.

7 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

7.1 General

120. The planning, preparation and implementation of the LARP involves distinct processes and different parties. This chapter details the core agencies and organizations involved, as well as their roles and responsibilities during the land acquisition and resettlement activities. Various State Agencies and Institutions are responsible for different functions in the LAR processing and implementation. The Land Code stipulates that the decision for LAR for state and public needs is made by the local state authority (district authority) or, for major infrastructure projects, the decision on LAR may be approved by the Government.

7.2 Core Agencies and Organizations

Asian Development Bank

121. ADB will be the funding agency of the Project. In addition to funding, ADB will periodically review the Project and LARP implementation as well as provide clearance for contract awards and the signing/initiation of civil works on the Project. The main responsibilities of ADB are: guidance for LARP preparation, approval and disclosure of the LARP and issuance of a no objection letter for the beginning of the construction works.

The CESC / PIG

122. The CESC is the executing agency. The CESC has the overall responsibility for the Project in areas such as preparation, implementation and financing of all LAR tasks, cross-agency coordination, management, monitoring and evaluation of all project implementation aspects, including procurement of goods, services, and works on the projects. In particular, the CESC will:

- (i) appraise and approve the LARP after upon ADB's approval;
- (ii) make decisions related to the land acquisition and compensation of affected people;
- (iii) steer government units as well as local authorities involved in land acquisition and complaint handling / grievance resolution;
- (iv) ensure availability of sufficient budget for compensation, support and resettlement activities;
- (v) ensure compliance of land acquisition and resettlement activities with the approved LARP;
- (vi) ensure engagement of experts / consultants to assist in verification / finalization of LARP as well as implementation of LARP monitoring/evaluation activities;
- (vii) ensure cross agency coordination and liaison with relevant state agencies involved in implementation of all LAR tasks;
- (viii) make high level decisions, including resolving DPs' grievances and facilitating court processes.
- (ix) responsible for establishing the grievance redress committee.

The Project Implementation Group

123. The CESC has the Project Implementation Group (PIG) which is the Implementing Agency. The CESC will, during the duration of the Project, ensure the operation of the project implementation group and adequate resources and skilled personnel. The CESC employs staff with suitable experience in managing ADB Projects including a designated safeguard specialist responsible for the safeguards issues, who, with assistance from other designated officials as necessary, will be managing the implementation of the LARP, including co-ordination of the work of all involved agencies. The CESC social safeguard specialist is responsible directly to the CESC management. The CESC social safeguard specialist is responsible for:

- (i) cross-agency coordination and cooperation
- (ii) liaison between the safeguard specialists of the Contractor, Supervision Consultant, other relevant organizations, agencies and government authorities and ADB with respect to LAR tasks

- (iii) verification of the list of DPs based on the final design;
- (iv) updating a database of DPs and impacts based on the verification results;
- (v) maintaining regular coordination and communication with relevant state agencies;
- (vi) following up and providing support during notification of DPs on upcoming land/property acquisition;
- (vii) providing support during verification of the DP census and socioeconomic survey data, and valuation of the land and other assets to be acquired;
- (viii) preparing documents for negotiation of compensation with the DPs;
- (ix) preparing documents for formalizing agreements with DPs, processing of compensation payments, following up with registration of land / property titles;
- (x) conducting regular consultations and exchange of information with DPs on the implementation of the LARP;
- (xi) disclosing the LARP and the Project information brochures;
- (xii) reviewing and issuing the LARP to ADB for review;
- (xiii) ensuring the timely approval of the LARP by the management of the EA and allocation of the budget funds for its implementation
- (xiv) planning and managing LARP implementation and the distribution of compensation;
- (xv) following up with expropriation cases;
- (xvi) assisting in receiving, recording, resolving and reporting of grievances related to land / property acquisition process and other issues related to the Project and coordinate with the local authorities;
- (xvii) ensuring proper internal monitoring;
- (xviii) monitoring/supervising the temporary land acquisition carried out by contractor(s) engaged for the project;
- (xix) preparing regular reports on the progress of LARP related activities.

The Ministry of Finance

124. The Ministry of Finance (MoF) has the overall financial responsibility for the Project. The LARP budget and compensation payments will be endorsed by the MoF. The MoF is responsible for allocating the compensation budget for government projects. It basically performs well when and if the compensation budget is considered and included during the annual budgeting process. The MoF acts based on requests coming from an EA and transfers funds to the EA for compensation based on the supporting documents, i.e. endorsed LAR related documents. However, EAs/projects usually face problems getting funds allocated for LAR mid-year because the budget does not have any assigned funding for LAR even if the project is included in strategic documents.

Ministry of Agriculture

125. The Ministry of Agriculture has the responsibility, together with the local authorities, to provide the data on cropping patterns in the Project area, productivity of lands and other data relevant for calculation of compensation for loss of right to use land, fruit trees yield and other affected crops.

State Committee for Land management and Geodesy (SCLMG):

126. During the impact assessment, when land user data is concerned, land specialists from SCLMG subdivisions at district and jamoat levels provide information on ownership/use rights and propose the replacement land plot for DPs. The central office of the CLMG, through its subdivisions like "*Markaz Zamin*" or "*Fazo*", deals with the transfer of land use rights from land users to the EAs. Based on the National Law on State Registration of Immovable Property and Rights to it a Unified Registration System (URS) was created under SCLMG, which combines functions of several institutions such as Mezhraion (Inter-district) Bureau of Technical Inventory (MBTI), the Ministry for Justice and some of the functions of local government offices into a more efficient and streamlined registration authority. There are 34 URS offices operating at district and city level in the country. During the LARP preparation and implementation phases, the agency will provide the following services:

- (i) together with the DMS and valuation teams visit each affected property, provide information on the right to use land and verify the documents on ownership use rights;

- (ii) participate in the technical inventory of the immovable property and assist in preparation of the ownership certificates for the remaining immovable assets;
- (iii) enable objective valuation of affected immovable assets by providing information necessary for the valuation.

State Unitary Enterprise for Valuation under the State Committee on Investment and State Property Management- (SUE) 'Narkhguzori'.

127. All agencies involved in the appraisal process should be licensed to perform such services. Of all the pricing and valuation entities functioning in the country, both independent and state-owned, the State Unitary Enterprise (SUE) "*Narkhguzori*" (pricing) under the State Committee on Investment and State Property Management is the only licensed institution performing valuation services for huge infrastructure development projects. During the preparation of the implementation ready LARP, the valuers of the SUE 'Narkhguzori' will value all state-owned assets and value project affected private assets, except the acquired land as the land belongs to the Government.

District Authorities

128. District level authorities are responsible for general LAR cases. The district authorities base their review and decisions for LAR on planning documents and other designs, as well as approved feasibility studies. District authorities should work closely with the client's valuation/assessment teams who prepare the documents necessary for LAR. These documents include the impact details for DPs, the unit cost per type of impact and a list of DPs for compensation. The district office representative of the Ministry of Agriculture values the loss of crops and fruit trees, the district office representative of the Committee on Environment Protection values wood trees, the district office representatives of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection and Tax Committee value the loss of income/business/job. Valuation of structures/buildings and other tangible assets require a special valuation license; therefore, this task is contracted out to SUE "*Narkhguzori*". The impact assessment should be verified/signed and stamped by relevant district level agencies (chief architect, head of agriculture department, head of land management committee, MBTI, etc.) Based on the list of DPs, before the LARP implementation, the district level authorities prepare a request letter for compensation payment and send it to the EA for further action.

The Local Executive Government Districts (Hukumats)

129. The District (Hukumat) is the local administrative body, established in all cities and districts. It is under the district level and above the jamoat level. The hukumat is led by a chairperson who has a wide range of responsibilities and authorities including land management, housing and infrastructure, social security, law and order, healthcare, and production. The planning and implementation of any LAR activities related to land and assets is done through districts' authorities (Hukumat). This is the local administration that has a direct link with the people through sub-districts '*Jamoats*' and heads of communities. In relation to land and immovable property administration, the Hukumat assists the concerned departments in resolving issues such as allocation of land use rights, and decisions on acquisition of land use rights and allocation of alternate sites for resettlement.

Jamoat

130. The jamoat is the sub-district level local authority and is instrumental during impact assessment by identifying/verifying land users and their type and ownership/use status. The jamoat also re-confirms the names of DPs, etc. While district level authorities officially endorse the list of DPs, the jamoat level authorities are the front-line force working with the surveyors to identify the impact. The Land Code of the Republic of Tajikistan (Article 8) defines the land-related role of jamoats as follows:

- (i) assignment and confiscation of land;
- (ii) establishment and approval of the size of privately tilled household plots within the norms specified in Article 71 of the Code;
- (iii) registration of titles to land use and land-lease agreements;
- (iv) keeping of household registers;
- (v) control over land use and land protection.

City and Town Local State Executive Authorities

131. These are the bodies of local government in the cities and towns. Their functions in relation to LAR are basically the same as those of district authorities and depending on the scope of the project entailing LAR, the relevant critical decisions may be taken either at the city/town level or by the national Government.

LAR Committee and Other State Agencies

132. The main role of the LAR Committee is identification of impact and valuation of lost assets. The LAR Committee is comprised of representatives from the CESC, District Commission for Land Acquisition, State Architecture, State Committee on Investment and State Property Management, State Unitary Enterprise for Housing and Communal Services, relevant local governments such as jamoats and Hukumat, representatives of dekhon farms, environmental department, TA safeguards team and others. The LAR Committee seeks to ensure due diligence in the implementation of the detailed measurement survey (DMS), census of the displaced persons and valuation of acquired assets. The LAR Committee ensures that the DMS and valuation results are technically comprehensive and comply with ADB social safeguard requirements as well as the relevant norms of the Republic of Tajikistan.

133. The main responsibilities of the LAR Committee are to:

- (i) prepare the preliminary list of displaced persons and affected assets;
- (ii) conduct a DMS for each asset affected;
- (iii) prepare an inventory of losses;
- (iv) identify non-formal assets, businesses and illegally used land;
- (v) check necessary documents to establish the legal status of affected assets;
- (vi) value affected assets in accordance with the laws and legislations of the Republic of Tajikistan and ADB SPS 2009 requirements;
- (vii) assist in the resolution of grievances by visiting the location, of the grievance, assist the GRC by suggesting solutions to the grievance and participating in the GRC meetings when required.

134. The State Committee for Land Management and Geodesy (SCLMG) is the central government body with executive power for land management. It was approved by Order No. 225 of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan on 3 May 2010 and it determines the general and special properties of authenticity of the documents provided for completion of the state registration of real estate and the rights to it. This Committee, together with the state enterprises under its control, is responsible for:

- (i) managing survey work including land cadasters, geodesy, aerial imagery and topographic mapping
- (ii) controlling the use and protection of land, geodesy, and further development of the level of government geodetic control, aerial imagery and mapping activities
- (iii) undertaking government activities on land management, land cadaster, geodesy, aerial imagery, mapping
- (iv) undertaking surveying and land plot formation activities
- (v) registering land use rights and implementation of land reform
- (vi) preparing and issuing of Land Use Right Certificates²⁰
- (vii) acquiring land as requiring by the state, registering changes of land users and allocating new land plots
- (viii) surveying the land plots, that are the subject to land use rights
- (ix) developing projects for allocation of land use rights for non-agricultural needs
- (x) implementing land assessment work, soil assessment and economic valuations of land.²¹
- (xi) providing a technical inventory of residential houses, buildings, apartments and state companies

²⁰This is a legal document that verifies the title holding of any parcel of land.

²¹ Government Decree No.590, dated 28 December 2006 provides the details of the roles and responsibilities, organizational structure and its associated enterprises.

- (xii) providing technical inventory and valuation of affected structures, and
- (xiii) providing registration of ownership and preparation of an Ownership Certificate for immovable assets.

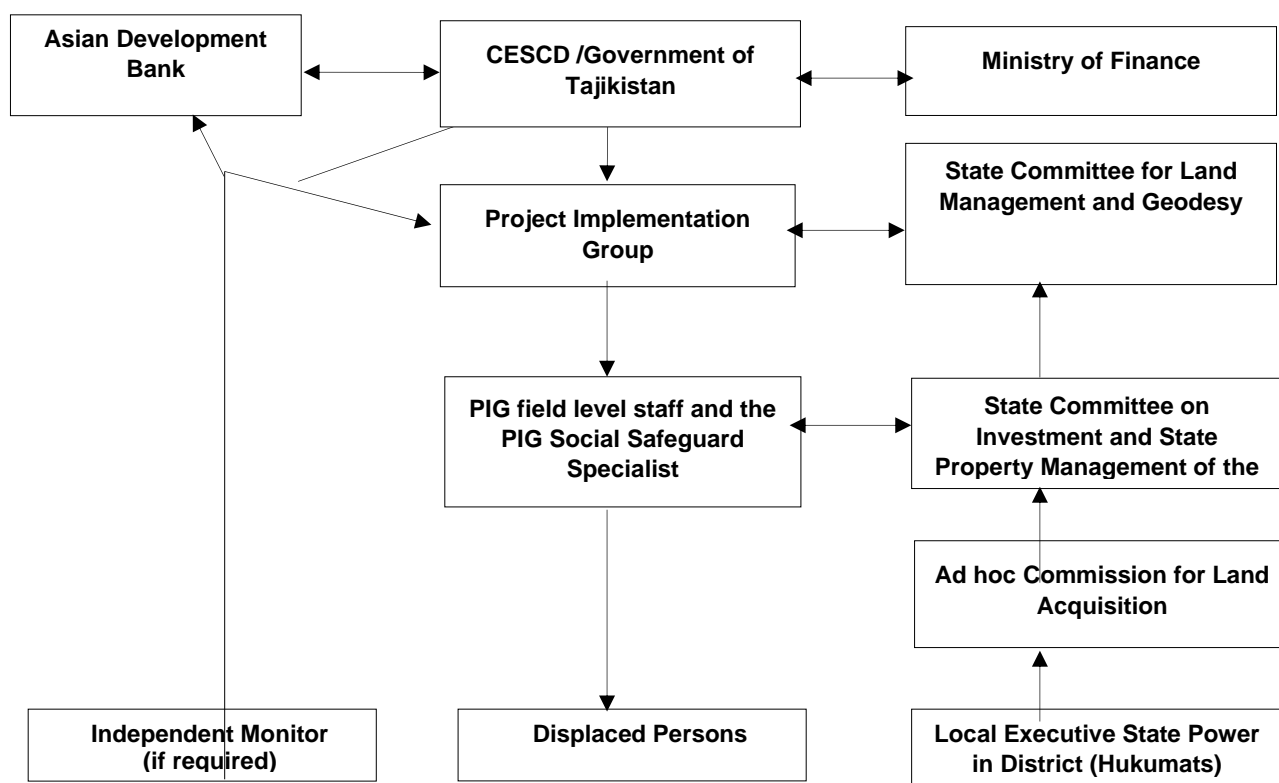
Construction Supervision Consultants

135. The Construction Supervision Consultants will assist CESC to:

- (i) Monitor the LARP implementation process, provide data and support to CESC during preparation of quarterly monitoring reports and the semiannual social monitoring report on LARP implementation and monitoring activities;
- (ii) Inform the CESC on the issues and bottlenecks that arise during LARP implementation and monitoring, and provide recommendations and suggestions on solution of such issues;
- (iii) Control the activities of contractor(s) and subcontractor(s), including implementation of mitigation measures, temporary land acquisition, etc.;
- (iv) Provide advice to CESC on LAR issues and grievance redress;
- (v) Study, communicate to CESC and implement immediate remediation in case of any non-compliance with the LARP.

136. The institutional arrangement for the implementation of the LARP is presented in Figure 7-1.

Figure 7-1: Institutional Arrangements



8 RESETTLEMENT PLAN BUDGET

8.1 Background

137. This chapter describes the methodology adopted for the determination of unit rates, cost of LAR, and compensation that will be paid to DPs for resettlement impacts caused by the Project. The compensation entitlements of different categories of DPs presented in this chapter have been defined according to the ADB SPS 2009 requirements and the applicable laws of the Republic of Tajikistan. The compensation rates for buildings, structures and businesses, if such impacts occur, will be determined by a certified independent valuator.

138. All land in Tajikistan belongs to the government and therefore, there is no official land market, nor established value of land. As accepted for all ADB Projects, compensation is paid for the loss of land use right. Compensation for loss of land use right is based on the Hukumats' data on the yearly yield of different crops grown in the area. The value of lost businesses' profit is based on data received from the Taxation Committee of the Republic of Tajikistan issued in Hukumats.

139. The Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) of affected assets was based on the preliminary scope of the Project. The DMS was conducted in July 2022 by the team of specialists and with participation of DPs, raisi mahale (chief of the affected villages), Jamoats/ Hukumat's representatives, and national social safeguard specialist.

140. In accordance with the ADB SPS 2009 requirements, the current ground situation measured is based on the actual size of the assets used by the AHs at the time of the measurement. The following paragraphs outline valuation methodology and compensation for each type of affected assets in case any of these impacts occur during the implementation of the Project.

8.2 Compensation for Land and Trees

Land valuation

141. Privately owned lands (lands with land use right) will be compensated in cash based on the current market value of crops grown on the affected land, multiplied by 5 years. In order to avoid large differences in price for loss of land use right caused by the market value of different types of crops planted in the period of the DMS, the value of all crops affected in the Project area was aggregated, and one average 'land price' was established. In this way, for example, two neighbors with the same quality of land will receive the same amount per m², regardless of the standing crop. In addition to compensation for loss of land, the DPs will receive a compensation for loss of crops. The loss of 1 year's yield will be compensated as per actual crop grown during the DMS.

142. In this way, the compensation will not be dependent on individual 'luck' arising from the choice of a more expensive crop to grow in the period of the DMS. The price for 1 m² of agricultural land for this Project was set at USD 1.87. As there is no land affected by this Project, this information is only illustrative. In case that the land becomes affected during the implementation of the Project, a CAP will be prepared and a detailed land valuation methodology presented.

143. The valuation of commercial and residential land is based on the taxes paid for the land multiplied by 25 years. The price used for previous ADB projects was set as \$2.5/m². This price will be used for valuation of the loss of land use rights for residential and commercial land if such impacts occurs.

Valuation of Trees

144. The calculation of losses for fruit trees was carried out by the national and international social safeguards specialists. The valuation of affected fruit trees is based on the replacement cost principle which includes the net market value of the typical tree's annual income multiplied by the number of years needed for cultivation of a new tree to its mature age. The data on average annual income and the average price per kg of fruit for the last season, are given by the agriculture statistics units from the Project Jamoat. In this approach, the following indicators are also considered: type of tree, age at which it gives full harvest, typical yield, average yield cost and the region where the tree is grown. The cost includes the cost of

saplings based on the price of saplings in the nurseries. Wood and decorative trees are compensated at the replacement cost or in kind.

Compensation for Loss of Produce

145. The valuation of affected crops is based on the net market value of the annual income from the affected land plot planted by the actual crop. The data on average crop productivity for the Project region and the average price per kg of crops for the last season, are given by the agriculture units from the Project Zoli Zar Jamoat in July 2022 and is shown in Table 8-1.

Table 8-1: Jamoat's Data on Affected Crops and Fruits

No	Crops	Productive kg/ha	No. of harvests per year	Annual yield per tree (kg)	The age for full fruit bearing	Market value for 1 kg/TJS	Cost of trees TJS
6	Fodder (lucerne)	22,000	6	-	-	1.12	-
8	Peach	-	1	150	5	5	-
9	Mulberry (for silk cocoons)	-	-	-	-	-	250

Compensation for Crops

146. The total compensation to be paid to DPs losing standing crops amounts to 3,326.40 TJS (USD 320.47). Table 8-2 details compensation for loss of crops from the affected part of the land.

Table 8-2: Compensation for Loss of Crops

Crops	Affected land under crops (m ²)	Average crop productivity (kg/m ²)	Market price (TJS/kg)	Total affected crops (kg/harvest)	No of harvest per year -6	Total value of lost agricultural crops (TJS)	Total value of lost crops (USD)
Lucerne	225	2.2	1.12	495	2,970	3,326.40	320.47
Total	225	2.20	1.12	495	2,970.00	3,326.40	320.47

Exchange rate at 1=USD 10.3798 TJS on July 18, 2022, <http://www.nbt.tj/en/>

Compensation for Fruit Trees

147. The calculation of losses of fruit trees is based on Jamoat's data on fruit harvest from a typical tree grown in the area and an average price of 1 kg of fruit in the last fruit season. The type of affected fruit-bearing trees and the unit rates calculated, are presented in Table 8-3. The compensation to be paid for fruit-bearing trees affected by the Project amounts to 22,650 TJS and for the mulberry trees, compensation amounts to 3,825 TJS. In total, compensation for affected trees amounts to 26,475 TJS. All affected trees and saplings, whether grown on legally or illegally used land, will be compensated. (Table 8-3)

Table 8-3: Compensation for Fruit Trees

Affected trees	Cost of a sapling (TJS)	No of affected trees	Total cost of saplings (TJS)	Annual yield per tree (kg)	Market value of products for 1 (kg) TJS	Cost of silk mulberry tree (TJS)	No of years to fruitful age	Total cost (TJS)	Total cost (USD)
Mulberry	25	3	75			250	5	3,825.00	368.50
Peach	25	6	150	150	5		5	22,650.00	2,182.12
Total		9	225					26,475.00	2,550.63

1 USD= 10.3798 TJS on July 18, 2022 <http://www.nbt.tj/en/>

8.3 Budget Summary

148. The total LARP implementation cost for the Project amounts to **38,178 TJS** which is equivalent to **\$3,678.10** as shown in Table 8-4. Displaced persons will be paid **30,300 TJS (\$2,919.13)** for their losses. The CESC will ensure that the compensation funds for land acquisition and resettlement are allocated in

time for implementation of this LARP. The LARP budget also includes 20% of contingencies which may not be used if no other unexpected impacts occur. The budget also includes miscellaneous expenses for administrative costs that might arise during the implementation of the LARP. This expense has been estimated and included in the budget as a single lump sum amount.

Table 8-4: Budget Summary

I. Compensation Budget	TJS	USD*
Compensation for loss of crops	3,825.00	368.50
Compensation for trees	26,475.00	2,550.63
(A) Sub-Total	30,300.00	2,919.13
II. Administrative Costs		
(B) Direct LARP admin costs: 5% of (A)	1,515.00	145.96
(C) Total: A+ B	31,815.00	3,065.09
(D) Contingency: 20% of (C)	6,363.00	613.02
(E) Total LARP Budget = (C)+(D)	38,178.00	3,678.10

<http://www.nbt.tj/en/> 1=USD 10.3798 TJS on July 18, 2022

9 LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT PLAN SCHEDULE

149. This Chapter describes the steps taken to prepare the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) and the activities required to ensure its successful implementation. For the timeline and implementation schedule, refer to Table 9-1.

150. The implementing agency (IA) will begin the implementation of the LARP immediately after its approval by ADB and the Government of Tajikistan. The following are the particulars of the main LARP preparatory tasks:

- (i) establishment of the official cut-off date as of 20 June 2022 (Annex 4-2)
- (ii) extensive consultations with key stakeholders and DPs;
- (iii) set entitlements and compensation amount based on the agreed entitlement provisions;
- (iv) identification of impacts and number of DPs, conducting the detailed measurement survey;
- (v) valuation of affected assets and determination of compensation amount and the LAR budget;
- (vi) preparation of the LARP document;
- (vii) submission of the LARP to the CESC and ADB for comments and approval.

151. As soon as the updated LARP is approved by ADB and the Government of Tajikistan, the IA, with the assistance of local authorities, will distribute draft contracts to DPs. CESC will sign contracts with DPs for disbursement of compensation for affected properties as per the provisions set for the Project. The compensation amount will be disbursed within 15 days of the contract signing. IA will give advance notice to the DPs and pay their due compensation based on the eligibility criteria defined in this LARP, and prior to the start of construction work. Grievances or objections (if any) will be redressed as per the grievance redress procedure presented in this LARP. All LAR activities where some adverse impacts has been identified (including ADB's notice of 'no objection' to the LARP implementation) will be completed prior to the commencement of civil works.

152. A tentative timeline for LARP preparation, implementation and post implementation is summarized in Table 9-1 below. The timeline presented in the following table shows the distinct stages of LARP preparation, finalization and implementation as well as the major milestones in the LAR processes.

Table 9-1: Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan Finalization and Implementation Tentative Schedule

LARP PREPARATION			
1. Preparation of the draft LARP	TRTA Consultant	01/06/2022	02/08/2022
2. Submission of the draft LARP to CESC and ADB for comments and approval	TRTA Consultant		02/08/2022
3. ADB and CESC comments	ADB, PIU	02/08/2022	15/08/2022
4. ADB/CESC comments addressed	TRTA Consultant	15/08/2022	31/08/2022
5. Draft LARP approved by CESC and ADB	CESC/ADB	01/09/2022	15/09/2022
6. Posting approved draft LARP on ADB and CESC websites	ADB and CESC		15/09/2022
PREPARATION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION-READY LARP			
7. Draft LARP updated (if needed) based on the final design (expected by the end of February 2023)	TRTA Consultant	01/03/2023	31/03/2023
8. Implementation-ready LARP submitted to CESC and ADB for comments and approval	TRTA Consultant	31/03/2023	
9. Implementation-ready LARP approved by CESC and ADB	ADB and CESC	01/04/2023	15/04/2023
LARP IMPLEMENTATION		15/04/2023	25/04/2023
10. Preparation of draft contracts	CESC	15/04/2023	20/04/2023
11. Draft contracts sent to DPs	CESC	20/04/2023	22/04/2023
12. Signing contracts	CESC /DPs	22/04/2023	25/04/2023
13. Disbursement of compensation	CESC /DPs	25/04/2023	30/04/2023
14. Preparation of LARP Implementation Report	CESC	01/05/2023	15/05/2023
15. ADB reviews the LARP Compliance Report	ADB	15/05/2023	25/05/2023
16. ADB approves the LARP Compliance Report	ADB	25/05/2023	

17. Handing over of the sites with impact to the Contractor	CESCD	25/05/2023	
18. Commencement of civil works at sites with impacts	Contractor	25/05/2023	
CONTINUOUS TASKS			
19. Internal Monitoring: Quarterly monitoring reports	CESCD		
20. Grievances redress	CESCD /Jamoats/ Village GRCs		

ADB = Asian Development Bank, CESCD = Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense, DP = displaced persons, GRC = Grievance Redress Committee, LARP = land acquisition and resettlement plan, PIU = project implementation unit, TRTA = transition technical assistance.

10 MONITORING AND REPORTING

10.1 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

153. While effective institutional arrangements can facilitate implementation, effective monitoring ensures that the course and pace of implementation continues as originally planned. The implementation of this LARP will be subjected to internal monitoring as the Project will not trigger a significant amount of involuntary resettlement. The ADB SPS 2009 considers involuntary resettlement impacts significant if 200 or more persons will be physically displaced from their home or lose 10% or more of their productive or income-generating assets. Internal monitoring will be conducted by the CESC, assisted by the Construction Supervision Consultant. Monitoring is vital for ensuring that the LARP is effectively implemented, unforeseen impacts related to land acquisition and resettlement activities are identified, and appropriate measures to address the same can be taken in a timely manner.

10.2 Internal Monitoring

154. The key objective of the internal monitoring is to monitor the process of LARP implementation such as the compensation process, grievance mechanism, and effectiveness of LARP implementation procedure. Internal monitoring will be performed routinely by the CESC. The results will be communicated to ADB through the quarterly Project implementation reports. Indicators for the internal monitoring will be those related to the LARP implementation processes, and immediate outputs and results which allow for the assessment of the progress and results of LARP implementation and the adjustment of the work program, if necessary.

155. The CESC will monitor performance (physical progress of the LARP implementation against milestones set in the LARP), impact (whether the objectives to restore the living standards of the affected population have been properly considered and executed), and LARP compliance, indicating whether the compensation program has been carried out in accordance with the provisions of Tajikistan's laws and ADB policies, and to the satisfaction of the DPs.

156. Specific performance monitoring indicators will be:

- (i) meaningful public consultations held;
- (ii) SES/census surveys and assets inventories studies completed;
- (iii) compensation payments disbursed;
- (iv) grievances resolved and properly documented;
- (v) monitoring and evaluation reports submitted.

157. As the Project does not trigger significant adverse impacts on the Project population, the internal monitoring will be focused on affected households during the LARP implementation processes. The internal monitoring report will have a section which specifically reports the situation of the affected households.

158. Parallel with implementation of the LARP monitoring will require regular field visits and communication with DPs and the IA. The task will result in a final Compliance Report indicating whether the compensation program has been carried out based on the agreed provisions and ADB SPS 2009. The Compliance Report will be communicated to the CESC and ADB. Approval of the Compliance Report by the ADB will be a condition to start civil works at location with the IR.

159. The components at which civil works can start upon clearance of the final LARP unless any LAR impacts are identified based on the final designs and alignment are:

- (i) Access road
- (ii) Power supply
- (iii) Sanitation facilities (pit latrines) for two schools and one medical center
- (iv) Procurement of equipment for medical center

160. The Project component at which civil works can start only after final LARP is fully implemented is the restoration of damaged bridge in Mehnatobod village.

161. The extent of ADB's monitoring and supervision activities will correspond to the Project's risks and impacts. Monitoring and supervising of social and environmental safeguards will be integrated into the Project performance management system. ADB will monitor the Project on an ongoing basis until a Project

completion report is issued. ADB will carry out the following monitoring actions to supervise Project implementation:

- (i) periodic site visits for projects with adverse environmental or social impacts;
- (ii) supervision missions with detailed review by ADB's safeguard specialists/ officers or consultants for projects with significant adverse social or environmental impacts;
- (iii) review the periodic monitoring reports submitted by borrowers/clients to ensure that adverse impacts and risks are mitigated as planned and as agreed with ADB;
- (iv) work with borrowers/clients to rectify, to the extent possible, any failures to comply with their safeguard commitments, as covenanted in the legal agreements, and exercise remedies to reestablish compliance as appropriate; and
- (v) prepare a project completion report that assesses whether the objective and desired outcomes of the safeguard plans have been achieved, taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of monitoring.

162. In accordance with the requirements under the Safeguard Policy Statement, ADB shall post on its website the draft, final and updated LARP and the resettlement monitoring reports, upon receipt by ADB.

163. The table below describes the LARP implementation monitoring indicators:

Table 10-1: LARP Implementation Monitoring Indicators

Monitoring Aspects	Potential Indicators
Delivery of Entitlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Entitlements disbursed, compared with number and category of losses set out in the entitlement matrix. - Disbursements against timelines. - Identification of the displaced persons losing land temporarily, e.g. through soil disposal, borrow pits, contractors' camps - Restoration of social infrastructure and services.
Consultation and Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultations organized as scheduled including meetings, groups and community activities. - Knowledge of entitlements by the displaced persons. - Number of general meetings (for both men and women). - Percentage of women participated at consultations. - Level of participation in meetings (of women, men and vulnerable groups). - Level of information communicated – adequate or inadequate. - Information accessibility and disclosure (translation of information in the local languages).
Effectiveness of the GRM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Uses of the grievance redress mechanism by the displaced persons. - Information on resolution of the grievances. - Number of DPs used the GRM. - Number of cases resolved at project level. - Number of cases transferred to other GRC levels. - Number of DPs' requests rejected.
Budget and Time Frame	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity building and training activities completed on schedule. - Achieving resettlement implementation activities against the agreed implementation plan. - Timely allocation of funds to resettlement implementation agencies. - Funds disbursement according to the resettlement plan. - Land clearance in time for implementation.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 4-1: CONSULTATIONS WITH COMMUNITIES

Public Consultations on Disaster Risk Management Project (Additional Funding) Tajikistan: Jalollidin Balkhi Jamoat, Zoli Zar, Sanoat and Mekhnatobod villages

Date: 23.06.2022
Meeting point: At school No. 29 of Zoli Zar Jamoat, Jaloliddin Balkhi district.
Participants: 45 (21 men and 24 women)

The public consultation was attended by the First Deputy CESC, representatives of the PIG, representatives of the Zoli Zar Jamoat, ADB environmental consultant, ADB engineering consultant, ADB gender consultant, ADB local environmental consultant and ADB local social safeguards consultant.

A scanned list of participants and photos during the public consultation are attached.

The consultation was carried out by:

Cherry Rivera, ADB International Environmental Consultant
 Anvar Atabaev, ADB Consultant Engineer
 Zulfiya Bakhtibekova, Gender Specialist Consultant, ADB
 Larisa Komilova, Local Environmental Specialist, ADB
 Fozil Fozilov, Local Social Safeguard Specialist, ADB

Agenda:

Time for questions and discussion

Key information shared with participants:

- Project Information;
- Information on required and completed activities related to the Project;
- Information about the closing day (cut-off-day) date 06/21/2022 announcement in the local newspaper "Jumhuriyat";
- ADB SPS 2009 and the requirements of the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan and preparation of the draft LARP and its further stages;
- Resettlement Action Plan and Compensation Matrix;
- Environmental issues related to the Project;
- Grievance mechanism;

All participants received a Project Information Brochure (PIB) containing main information about the Project and the Entitlement Matrix.

The following are questions and answers from these public consultations:

Questions and Answers at the Public Consultation on Disaster Risk Management Project (Additional Funding) Tajikistan: Rayon Jalollidin Balkhi, Jamoat Zoli Zar, villages Sanoat and Mekhnatobod

Questions and suggestions	Answer
The school is located along a road with a lot of traffic; it would be good if you consider restoring the fence around the school for the safety of the students. Or would the project take into account the preparation of a sports ground (stadium)? In the village, women mainly work in agricultural fields, and there is no one to leave small children with, we do not have a kindergarten, it would be nice if they helped us build a kindergarten.	At the moment, these are not considered, but we will pass on your preferences.
The school cafeteria needs renovation, it would be better to consider it too.	We will consider this issue

The physical condition of the school is not so good, it would be great if you took into account the major renovations under your project.	This project is aimed at the emergency situation and not the education sector, and unfortunately it is not possible to plan a major renovation of the school within the framework of this project. According to your suggestions such as fence around the school, repair of the school canteen, sports ground in any case, your suggestions and wishes will be taken into account, and if not within the framework of this project, then maybe as part of planning of other projects.
The school was supplied with water from the well, the water quality is not good, even this supply has not been working for more than two years.	The restoration of the water supply system of your villages is provided for by the World Bank project. In order to avoid repetition of projects, we cannot include this task in this project.
The school is heated with stoves installed in each classroom, which is both, dangerous and harmful to the health of students and teachers. The former central heating system of the school has, since a long time, stopped functioning, and appliances in most classrooms have been dismantled.	Unfortunately, within the framework of this project, we will not be able to assist in the restoration or renovation of the school heating system, as this is a priority for the education sector.
Consultant's question to residents: Have there been some natural disasters? Have you ever been in a natural disaster?	Yes, there was a strong wind, hail, and strong winds damage the roofs of our houses. In addition, during heavy rains, rainwater floods roads and agricultural land due to the poor condition of drainage systems.
Question consultant to the residents: What kind of action do you envisage for natural disasters?	Previously, the drains were cleaned using the hashar method; now none is not doing this. Recently, they planned to clean up the drains through the USAID project, but this initiative has calmed down. It would be good if the project supports the drains cleaning.
Question consultant to the residents: How is the electricity supply in your villages?	Yes, there is permanent electricity supply. However, the condition of the wires and poles is not satisfactory, there are frequent shutdowns during winds and rains. For the safety of children and the well-being of the jamoats, it would be good for the project to provide lighting along the road.
Question from a consultant to doctors: Regarding the medical center, what types of diseases are most often addressed to you.	Mostly, pregnant women, people suffering from hypertension and needs for vaccination.
Question from the consultant to the residents: What do you propose to improve your medical center?	Medical equipment and, if possible, one ambulance.
Question from the consultant to the doctors: If an ambulance is provided for your medical institution, how will you provide the ambulance with fuel, maintenance, maintenance of the driver.	If an ambulance is purchased for the medical center within the framework of the project, its maintenance, including the driver's salary, maintenance of the car and payment for fuel and lubricants, will be made either at the expense of the population or at the expense of the Ministry of Health.



National Disaster Risk Management Project (ADDITIONAL FINANCING) Tajikistan: Pyanj River

Национальный проект по управлению рисками бедствий (ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНОЕ ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЕ) Таджикистан: Река Пяндж

District / Район З. Балх

Jamoat / Джамлат Зарб Зор Village / Деревня Сакрат

Date/Дата 23.06.2022

# №	FULL NAME / Ф.И.О	Organization / Организация	Telephone / Телефон	Signature / Подпись	Gender / Пол M/F, M/Ж
1	Аришмулова Саодат	Омиздор	902 02 06 29	[Signature]	Ж
2	Акаджонов Боймурза	Омиздор	559 00 08 82	[Signature]	М
3	Лоиков Рахимзои	Омиздор	8888 14 88 7	[Signature]	М
4	Исоевзода Каси	Исоев	900 70 20 32	[Signature]	М
5	Боймурзодов Бурбон	Омиздор	900 62 16 8	[Signature]	М
6	Лоиков Эмомали	Карабул	905 666 913	[Signature]	М
7	Хашанов Ҷосур	Тарбия	905 44 63 3	[Signature]	М
8	Худайкулов Н.	Марват	903 80 35 40	[Signature]	М
9	Кадратуллоев Саттар	Район Мамаи	902 02 18 11	[Signature]	М
10	Вобулуллоев Курбан	Комитет Чумбо	938 71 63 38	[Signature]	М
11	Ведиктаров Парвиз	Мамаи		[Signature]	М
12	Галлаев Рамил	Мамаи	907 54 69 02	[Signature]	М
13	Маманов Дусит	Морвину Ма	900 34 31 64	[Signature]	М
14	Дорин Шоди	Омиздор	900 31 32 80	[Signature]	М
15	Худайкулов Дусор	М Мамаи	900 63 23 25	[Signature]	М
16	Хайитов Муомин	Марват	900 40 60 01	[Signature]	М
17	Худайкулова Назра	Фаррош	902 902 851	[Signature]	Ж

National Disaster Risk Management Project (ADDITIONAL FINANCING) Tajikistan: Pyanj River

Национальный проект по управлению рисками бедствий (ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНОЕ ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЕ) Таджикистан: Река Пяндж

District / Район Зарб Зор

Jamoat / Джамлат Зарб Зор Village / Деревня Сакрат

Date/Дата 23.06.2022

# №	FULL NAME / Ф.И.О	Organization / Организация	Telephone / Телефон	Signature / Подпись	Gender / Пол M/F, M/Ж
18	Тошмухаммадов Мирзо	директор школы №29	933 90 83 33	[Signature]	М
19	Бобановзоде Фарид	Калхотледа	900 08 03 62	[Signature]	Ж
20	Мамедова Тудегра	Калхотледа	909 91 32 76	[Signature]	Ж
21	Хазраткулова Соибзои	Сонхот	902 11 23 53	[Signature]	Ж
22	Мирзо	Сонхот	904 63 93 43	[Signature]	Ж
23	Мавзилова Нилуфар		908 88 62 18	[Signature]	Ж
24	Рамазанова Фарида		903 11 21 42	[Signature]	Ж
25	Каримова Эгиди		88 40 44 48	[Signature]	Ж
26	Алишарифова Баки	Омиздор	881 40 33 00	[Signature]	Ж
27	Тошмухаммадов Фарид	Омиздор	900 56 28 88	[Signature]	Ж
28	Магомедов Мурад	Омиздор	886 00 20 86	[Signature]	Ж
29	Алишарифова Фарид	Омиздор	937 20 03 58	[Signature]	Ж
30	Ибрагимов Фарид	Омиздор	905 55 40 29	[Signature]	Ж
31	Мамедова Аришат	Омиздор	004 77 70 87	[Signature]	Ж
32	Магомедов Зайноддин	Омиздор	901 00 32 28	[Signature]	Ж
33	Худайкулов Фарид	Омиздор	901 01 46 67	[Signature]	М
34	Бобановзоде Фарид	Омиздор	905 200 903	[Signature]	М

National Disaster Risk Management Project (ADDITIONAL FINANCING) Tajikistan: Pyanj River

Национальный проект по управлению рисками бедствий (ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНОЕ ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЕ) Таджикистан: Река Пяндж

Национальный проект по управлению рисками бедствия (дополнительное обследование)

District / Район Ц. Баллы Jamoat / Джамлат Сухоби Зол Зар Village / Деревня Саксан Date/Дата 23.06.2022

District / Район	Жамаат / Жамнат	Village / Деревня	Gender / Пол
# №	FULL NAME / Ф.И.О	Organization / Организация	Telephone / Телефон
35	Кензаева Шайра	900 66 97 99	Ж
36	Катаева Шоира	900 09 02 15	Ж
37	Кудайкулова	900 22 41 53	Ж
38	Кумарова	909 99 50 55	Ж
39	Кулатов	000301046	М
40	Кызылбаева	ADB Consultant	403 917-456-6555
41	Козлов Р	111227383	М
42	Кабалов А	992 92 7602515	М
43	Калимуллаев Н	992 93 9000574	М
44	Калимуллаев	93 124 5004	Ж
45	Калимуллаев Р	88 400004	Ж

**Public consultations on the disaster risk management project (additional funding)
Tajikistan: Jaloliddin Balkhi Jamoat Balkhi villages (Pravda) Somoni and Furmanov.**

Date: 23.06.2022
Meeting point: To the public place (Chaykhona) of Zoli Zar jamoat, Jaloliddin Balkhi district.
Participants: 40 (29 men and 11 women)

Representatives of the Ministry of Emergency Situations, representatives of the PIG, representatives of Zoli Zar jamoat, ADB environmental consultant, ADB engineering consultant, ADB gender consultant, ADB local environmental consultant and ADB local social consultant attended the public consultation.

A scanned list of participants and photos during the public consultation are attached.

The consultation was carried out by:

Cherry Rivera, ADB international environmental consultant
 Anvar Atabaev, ADB Consultant Engineer
 Zulfiya Bakhtibekova, Gender Specialist Consultant, ADB
 Larisa Komilova, Local Environmental Specialist, ADB
 Fozil Fozilov, Local Social Safeguard Specialist, ADB

Agenda:

Time for questions and discussion

Key information shared with participants:

- Project Information;
- Information on required and completed activities related to the Project;
- Information about the closing day (cut-off-day) date 06/21/2022 announcement in the local newspaper "Jumhuriyat";
- ADB SPS 2009 and the requirements of the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan and preparation of the draft LARP and its further stages;
- Resettlement Action Plan and Compensation Matrix;
- Environmental issues related to the Project;
- Grievance mechanism;

All participants received a Project Information Brochure (PIB) containing main information about the Project and the Entitlement Matrix.

The following are questions and answers from these public consultations:

Questions and Answers at Public Consultation on Disaster Risk Management Project (Additional Funding) Tajikistan: RAYON Jaloliddin Balkhi, Jamoat Zoli Zar, villages (Pravda) Somoni and Furmanov

Questions and suggestions	Answer
Comment: If in your project you took into account the road of Zoli Zar jamoat, Somoniyon village, then it would be very good for the residents of this mahalla, because the road needs to be repaired.	
Will the power distribution line pass through our village?	No, the power distribution line will not pass through the territory of your village
It would be good if you build a sports ground within the framework of this project in Zoli Zar jamoat, Somoniyon village for secondary school No. 28	Unfortunately, this is not planned under this project.
There are not enough classrooms at school No. 28, it would be good if the construction of additional classrooms was taken into account in the project.	Unfortunately, within the framework of this project, we will not be able to assist in the construction of additional classrooms, as this is a priority for the education sector and does not apply to our project.
What measures will be taken for the disabled group?	As we mentioned earlier in the social section, if a household is affected by a planned project, the survey will determine if someone is disabled, and if the family is vulnerable, the family will receive a

	one-time allowance calculated in the amount of 3 monthly average wages in the Republic of Tajikistan.
Is a garbage dump planned in the project?	There is a landfill in the district, but you do not have a system for collecting and transporting household waste; you need to find a solution to the problem and create a system with representatives of the jamoat.
Is it possible to access the centralized water supply system from Kalininobad (Bohtar). Many people use water from rocking chairs, which is highly mineralized and not clean, which causes many diseases, some buy 1 cistern of water for 150-200 somoni, which is barely enough for one month.	The World Bank project is engaged in the restoration of rural water supply.
Consultant's question to residents; what is the state of sanitary facilities in households, how waste and gray water are disposed of?	Usually the population uses earthen cesspools, when one is filled, they dig in and change the location, gray waters merge into the opening of the drainage system. However, rich people have concreted septic tanks and use a flush toilet, waste is taken out with the help of a sewage truck to the WWTP of the district once every two months. The sewage truck is owned by the Vodokanal of the district and KZhKP
Consultant's question to residents: Have there been cases of natural disasters Have you ever been in a natural disaster?	Yes, there was a strong wind, hail, but our roofs were damaged in a strong wind.
Question consultant to the residents: What kind of action do you envisage for natural disasters?	These cases are familiar to us, we provide and strengthen roofs.
In this project, heating is planned in secondary school No. 28?	This project does not provide heating for the school, but we will present your proposals in our report.



National Disaster Risk Management Project (ADDITIONAL FINANCING) Tajikistan: Pyanj River

Национальный проект по управлению рисками бедствий (ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНОЕ ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЕ) Таджикистан: Река Пяндж

District / Район БалхиJamoot / Джаллат Золн ЗарVillage / Деревня Травда ВамаDate/Дата 23.06.2022

# №	FULL NAME / Ф.И.О	Organization / Организация	Telephone / Телефон	Signature / Подпись	Gender / Пол M/F, M/J
1	Илодиев Олим	ишона №28 с/к			M
2	Ибраимова Залиха	Ишона махал	907-79-17-47		me.
3	Казакбаев Насимшош	Колхозчи	900-09-42-58		M
4	Надирхонов Абдуллош	Колхозчи	905-08-80-52		er
5	Тошматов Фурқатжон	Колхозчи	919-07-65-55		M
6	Тош-даров Музафаржон		9888-30868		M
7	Фулломов Мухитдин		9888-96-91-99		M
8	Кибназаров А.		000500716		er
9	Эргашев А.	фермер	933005161		M
10	Ботиров Хайриддин	Колхозчи	93.518.58.08		M
11	Хаймов Ю	колхозчи			M
12	Алишаров Битратим	завхоз иттиф-28			M
13	Бобоев Бозирбой	колхозчи			M
14	Мирзоддинов Шайхидин	Фирма иттифак	938333308		M
15	Казакбаев Мухитжон	Колхозчи	939092536		M
16	Абдурашатов Абдурашад	колхозчи	902.77.44.63		M
17	Хайматов Сохилжон	фермер	911188860		M

National Disaster Risk Management Project (ADDITIONAL FINANCING) Tajikistan: Pyanj River

Национальный проект по управлению рисками бедствий (ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНОЕ ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЕ) Таджикистан: Река Пяндж

District / Район В.т. БалхиJamoot / Джаллат Золн ЗарVillage / Деревня Травда (Сомони)Date/Дата 23.06.2022

# №	FULL NAME / Ф.И.О	Organization / Организация	Telephone / Телефон	Signature / Подпись	Gender / Пол M/F, M/J
18	Гафуров Хайбек	мусофиркам	930011115		M
19	Худайбердиев Абдуллош	ошхон	931240400		M
20	Хакимов Муроджон	эсканда			M
21	Хайитов Умаршо	деҳқон	915175424		M
22	Сотибоев Шайхон	деҳқон	907801877		M
23	Содилов Содиқжон	деҳқон	915590424		M
24	Хайитов Фурқат	деҳқон	901800871		M
25	Бобоев Содиқжон	деҳқон	900176213		M
26	Махмудов К	деҳқон	000114718		M
27	Худайбердиев А	Телеком	904352628		M
28	Худайбердиев	колхозчи	93538060		me.
29	Казарова Мошар	Колхозчи			er
30	Назарева Зедо	фармош	937884024		er
31	Махмудова Рабоба	Колхозчи	934400808		er
32	Тошматов Зедо	Колхозчи	911520208		er
33	Махмудова Мурод	ишона №28	919596828		M
34	Сони Рива	ADB-Consultant	+63-9174566558		F

Национальный проект по управлению рисками бедствий (ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНОЕ ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЕ) Таджикистан: Река Пяндж

District / Район Орч. Баян Jamoat / Дамлат Завс Зар Village / Деревня Провод (Селенги) Date/Дата 23.06.2022

[illegible]

**Public Consultations on Disaster Risk Management Project (Additional Funding) Tajikistan:
Jaloliddin Balkhi Jamoat Zoli Zar Jamoat, Urtabuz village.**

Date: 24.06.2022
Meeting point: To a public place (Chaihona) of Zoli Zar Jamoat, Jaloliddin Balkhi district.
Participants: 37 (25 men and 12 women)

Representatives of CoES and Civil Society, representatives of the PIU, representatives of Zoli Zar jamoat, ADB environmental consultant, ADB local environmental consultant and ADB local social consultant attended the public consultation.

A scanned list of participants and photos during the public consultation are attached.

The consultation was carried out by:

Cherry Rivera, ADB international environmental consultant
 Larisa Komilova, Local Environmental Specialist, ADB
 Fozil Fozilov, Local Social Safeguard Specialist, ADB

Agenda:

Time for questions and discussion

Key information shared with participants:

- Project Information
- Information on required and completed activities related to the Project
- Information about the closing day (cut-off-day) date 06/21/2022 announcement in the local newspaper "Jumhuriyat"
- ADB SPS 2009 and the requirements of the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan on the prepared draft LARP and its further implementation
- Resettlement Action Plan and Compensation Matrix
- Environmental issues related to the Project
- Grievance mechanism;

**Questions and answers during the public consultation on the disaster risk management project
(additional funding) Tajikistan: Jaloliddin Balkhi district, Balkhi jamoat Urtabuz village.**

Questions and suggestions	Answer
We need to repair the bridge, when it starts to rain, there is a lot of water in the ditch and the road is blocked, because the bridge is down and slowly becoming unusable, we want to remind you that the road in the Urtabuz mahalla also needs to be repaired.	Thank you for your suggestions. Unfortunately, not all needs could be met within this project.
In the village of Urtabuz, there is a shortage of drinking water only in winter.	Water supply is not envisaged within this project.
The shortcomings of our makhalla Urtabuz are the construction of a new power line (poles), the purchase of an ambulance for a first-aid post.	
There are not enough classrooms in secondary school No. 70, it would be great if they were taken into account in the project.	Unfortunately, within the framework of this project, we will not be able to assist in the construction of the school.
Question consultant to the residents: Have you ever been in a natural disaster?	Yes, due to natural disasters, mainly during heavy winds, poles fall, electricity wires break and for some time we are left without electricity.
Question from a consultant to doctors: In your medical center, what types of diseases are most often addressed to you.	Most of the people who come to us are dysentery, fever, acute respiratory viral infections, hypertension, etc.
We need an ambulance for our medical center.	
Question consultant to doctors and residents: If an ambulance is purchased for your medical	If the medical center is provided with a car, then its maintenance will be at the expense of local residents.

institution, how will you provide maintenance, fuel and the driver's salary.	
It would be better if Middle School No. 70 could provide one air conditioner if possible.	



National Disaster Risk Management Project (ADDITIONAL FINANCING) Tajikistan: Pyanj River

Национальный проект по управлению рисками бедствий (ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНОЕ ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЕ) Таджикистан: Река Пяндж

District / Район Басека Jamoat / Дjamлат Зоч-зар Village / Деревня Уртаг Date/Дата 24.06.2022

# №	FULL NAME / Ф.И.О	Organization / Организация	Telephone / Телефон	Signature / Подпись	Gender / Пол M/F, M/J
1	ҲОИНСОВ. Акрамзои. Бургадари		933 88 31.51		M
2	Виронидинои Ҳушра Ҳотони.С.Т.		934006693		M
3	Ҷамалов Ҷаҳонгир		938887005		M
4	Зафаров Шерифзо		924527387		M
5	Ҷулов Ислом		90099 1788		M
6	Ҷаҳонгир. Абдуллоев		937 00 41.11		M
7	Давлатов. Ҳолоти		907279799		M
8	Ҳазаров Ҷаҳонгир		931298889		M
9	Ҷаҳонгир. Насир		—		M
10	Ҷаҳонгир. Зирои		—		M
11	Ҷулов Абдуллоев		917 10 0658		M
12	Ҷосефов. Абдуллоев		900.43.5777		M
13	Ҷулов Ҷаҳонгир		917772628		M
14	Ҷаҳонгир. Ҷаҳонгир		—		M
15	Ҷаҳонгир. Ҷаҳонгир		—		M
16	Ҷаҳонгир. Ҷаҳонгир		904 88-85-15		M
17	Ҷаҳонгир. Ҷаҳонгир		93502333		M

ANNEX 4-2: CUT-OFF-DATE LETTER AND ANNOUNCEMENT

Unofficial translation

EMERGENCY AND CIVIL DEFENSE COMMITTEE UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN

Within the framework of the National Natural Hazards Management Project, the anti-hail service team of the Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, located in the village of Zoli Zari Industrial Community of Jalaluddin Balkh District, Khatlon Region, aims to accommodate the victims of natural disasters who lost their homes and have their property damaged. Also, the center will be used for trainings related to the national defense from the emergency situations.

Therefore, we request the residents of Zoli Zari community, Chalaliddin Balkh district, Khatlon region, from June 20, 2022, to stop the construction of all types of buildings and structures, capital repairs, maintenance, renovation, planting of fruit trees, and separation of land **on both sides of the bridge and the road and keep the land clear**. In case of any above-mentioned construction works conducted after the cut-off-date and damage caused by the impact of the project after this announcement, the damage to assets will not be compensated.

2. В заочии по поручению добавит:

Провести проверку соответствия ИПВ 2.2 «Получатель разработал, утвердил и опубликовал на одном из официальных веб-сайтов (www.adliya.tj или www.mmk.tj) подзаконные нормативные акты, требуемые в соответствии с новым Налоговым кодексом.»

КУМИТАИ ҲОЛАТҲОИ ФАВҚУЛОДА ВА МУДОФИАИ ГРАЖДАНИИ НАЗДИ ҲУКУМАТИ ҶУМҲУРИИ ТОҶИКИСТОН

Дар доираи Лоиҳаи миллии идоракунии хавфҳои офатҳои табиӣ дар дастаи Хадамоти зидди жолаи Кумитаи ҳолатҳои фавқулода ва мудофияи граждани назди Ҳукумати Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон, воқеъ дар деҳаи Саноати Ҷамоати деҳоти Золи Зари ноҳияи Ҷалолӣдини Балхӣи вилояти Хатлон барои қойғир намудани зарардидагони офатҳои табиӣ, ки манзилҳояшонро аз даст додаву хисороти молӣ дидаанд, инчунин, қиҳати гузарондани тамринҳои марбут ба мудофияи граждани макони муваққатӣ бунёд мегардад.

Бинобар ин, аз истиқоматкунандагони Ҷамоати деҳоти Золи Зари ноҳияи Ҷалолӣдини Балхӣи вилояти Хатлон хоҳиш менамоем, ки аз 20 июни соли 2022 дар ду шафати пул ва роҳ аз сохтмони тамоми намуди бинову иншоот, таъмири капиталӣ, қорӣ, азнавсозӣ, шинондани дарахтони мевадиханда ва ҷудо кардани қиҳаи замин хуздорӣ намоянд. Дар ҳолати пас аз эълони мазкур амалӣ кардани қорҳои номбурда ва зарари аз таъсири лоиҳа расида, маблағи зарар ҷуброн карда намешавад.

ТАЪИННОТИ СУДӢ

Суди шаҳри Хуҷанди вилояти Суғд аз шаҳрванд Ҳоҷӣ Аҳмад Раҳматулло, санаи таваллудаш 28 ноябри соли 1975, қойи истиқоматаш шаҳри Хуҷанди вилояти Суғд, маҳаллаи 34, бинои № 39, ҳуҷраи 36 хоҳиш менамояд, ки ба суди шаҳри Хуҷанд ҳозир шавад ё дар бораи қойи зисти худ хабар диҳад. Аз ҷамаи ташкилотҳо ва шаҳрвандон хоҳиш карда мешавад, ки агар дар бораи қойи зисти Ҳоҷӣ Аҳмад Раҳматулло маълумоте дошта бошанд, ба суди шаҳри Хуҷанди вилояти Суғд хабар диҳанд.

Иҷроияи Хадамоти иҷро дар шаҳри Ваҳдат истироҳатгоҳро, ки дар нишони шаҳри Ваҳдат, Ҷамоати деҳоти Чунгарон, деҳаи Мағов, воқеъ буда аз ду ошёна, панҷ ҳуҷраи истироҳатӣ, ҳаммом, ошхона, ҳоҷатхона, толор (зал) ва дар саҳни ҳавлӣ ҳавзи оббозӣ, қаравулхона иборат мебошад, 21 июли соли 2022, соати 9:00 бо аризи ибтидоии 12 00000 (як миллиону дусад ҳазор) сомонӣ ба музоада мегузоранд. Хоҳишмандон метавонанд бо нишони шаҳри Ваҳдат, кӯчаи Д. Баротов, бинои 12, ҳуҷраи қорӣ 8 ба иҷроияи Хадамоти иҷро ё бо телефонҳои (83136) 2-39-49, 237-85, 901-05-57-00 муроҷиат намоянд.

ЭЪТИБОР НАДОРАНД

- Аттестати гумшудан Т-АТУ № 0885863, ки онро соли 2021 Литсейи давлатии № 1-и шаҳри Бохтар ба Якубов Эмомали Валиҷонович додааст, эътибор надорад.
- Аттестати гумшуда АБ № 629128 (барои хатми синфи 8), ки онро соли 1986 мактаби миёнаи № 12-и шаҳри Қўрғонтеппа ба Тавакалова Шаҳригул Худойназаровна додааст, эътибор надорад.
- Аттестати гумшудан АБ № 373750 (барои хатми синфи 8), ки онро соли 1989 мактаби миёнаи № 12-и шаҳри Қўрғонтеппа ба Тавакалова Фируза Худойназаровна додааст, эътибор надорад.
- Аттестати гумшудан № 779456, ки онро соли 1980 мактаби миёнаи № 46-и ноҳияи Фрунзе (ҳозира ноҳияи Сино) – и шаҳри Душанбе ба Саидов Тавақал додааст, эътибор надорад.
- Аттестати гумшудан А № 035153, ки онро соли 1992 мактаби миёнаи №10-и ноҳияи Коммунистӣ ба Мирзоева Бибисалима Музафаровна додааст, эътибор надорад.
- Аттестати гумшудан А № 20525, ки онро соли 1994 мактаби миёнаи №10-и ноҳияи Бохтар ба Ашурова Садафмоҳ Алимардоновна додааст, эътибор надорад.

- Аттестати гумшудан Т-АТА № 0967829, (барои хатми синфи 9), ки онро соли 2013 мактаби миёнаи №10-и ноҳияи Бохтар ба Идиева Мадина Холибековна додааст, эътибор надорад.
- Аттестати гумшудан А № 566359, ки онро соли 1977 мактаби миёнаи №10-и ноҳияи Коммунистӣ ба Сафарова Асила Дильшодовна додааст, эътибор надорад.
- Аттестати гумшудан А-АТА №0746510, (барои хатми синфи 9), ки онро соли 2012 Муассисаи таҳсилоти миёнаи умумии №10-и ноҳияи Бохтар ба Мирзоева Гулнигор Акбарҷоновна додааст, эътибор надорад.
- Дипломи гумшудан А № 491281, ки онро соли 1986 Омӯзишгоҳи касбӣ – техникаи № 23 – и ноҳияи Шаҳритус ба Рӯзиев Раҳимкул Ҷуракулович додааст, эътибор надорад.
- Шаҳодатномаи гумшудан РЯМ 3730077909, ки онро 24 январи соли 2018 Нозироти андозӣ ноҳияи Панҷ ба Марчабов Бобочон Негматович додааст, эътибор надорад.
- Шаҳодатномаи гумшудан РЯМ 3730066872, ки онро Нозироти андозӣ ноҳияи Панҷ ба Нихолова Саломат додааст, эътибор надорад.
- Муҳри гумшудан МХЧ деҳаи Ярҳаб, воқеъ дар ноҳияи Рашт эътибор надорад.
- Муҳри гумшудан ЧДММ "Наргис - 13", воқеъ дар ноҳияи Синои шаҳри Душанбе эътибор надорад.
- Шиносномаи техникаи гумшудан № 47183, ки онро КФББТ-и ноҳияи Рӯдакӣ бо нишони ноҳияи Рӯдакӣ, Совети қишлоқи Гулистон, деҳаи Тезғари Поён, хонаи 300 ба Гадов Раджаб додааст, эътибор надорад.

БАРҲАМ МЕҲӢРАНД

- ЧДММ "Ҳоҷӣ-Маҳмадлоқ" РЯМ 0810003279, РМА 080007145, воқеъ дар ноҳияи Рашт барҳам меҳӯрад. Ҷамаи арузи шикоятҳо дар давоми як моҳ қабул карда мешаванд.
- ЧДММ "Равғани шаффоф" РЯМ 6310013078, воқеъ дар ноҳияи Бобочон Гафуров барҳам меҳӯрад. Ҷамаи арузи шикоятҳо дар давоми ду моҳ қабул карда мешаванд.
- Дадобоев Шӯҳратҷон Шавкатович, ки бо шаҳодатномаи РЯМ 5130256377 соҳибқорӣ дошт, фаъолиятро қатъ менамояд.
- Валиулов Умурзақ Абдулаҳатович, ки бо шаҳодатномаи РЯМ 6330207996 соҳибқорӣ дошт, фаъолиятро қатъ менамояд.
- Охилова Меҳринисо Пулотҷоновна, ки бо шаҳодатномаи РЯМ 5130165609 соҳибқорӣ дошт, фаъолиятро қатъ менамояд.

они Саъдии Шерозӣ, 16

-66;

тӯл: 238-52-02;

5, 238-53-32; иҷтимоӣ: 238-53-96;

51-50, эълонҳо: 238-54-40; (ф): номаҳо: 238-53-26;

рӯзи Хуҷанд: 2-05-01; Хоруғ: 2-54-40; Бохтар: 2-20-65.

Рӯномаи «Ҷумҳурият» ба хотири гумоғундишӣ мавқоҳро инз ҷоп мекунанд, ки на ҳама вақт ба мӯҳтавои он муроҷиат аст. Дастхат ва суратҳо бозгардонда намешаванд. Матоллиби рӯномаи «Ҷумҳурият»-ро дигар воситаҳои эълони омма бо нисбондди манбаъ метавонанд истифода баранд. Матоллиби муаллифони берун дар ҳаҷми то 4 савба бо хуруфи Arial 11, андозаи 14 пазируфта мешавад.

Тарҳсозони компютерӣ:

Н. Ромикова, Х. Талибов ва З. Назророва

Навиштадорони шумо:

Рӯнома аз 2 июни соли 2010 дар Кумитаи андозӣ назди Ҳукумати Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон ба қайдди давлатӣ гирифта шудааст.

Дар Вазорати фарҳанги Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон тахти № 0001/рз аз 4 июли соли 2011 ба қайд гирифта шудааст.

Рӯнома бо тельоди 48 150 нуска дар матбааи нашриятӣ комплекси «Шарон озода» нашр шуд.

ANNEX 4-3: PROJECT INFORMATION BROCHURE

REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN COMMITTEE OF EMERGENCY SITUATION AND CIVIL DEFENSE (CESCD)

PROJECT INFORMATION BROCHURE FOR THE NATIONAL DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT PROJECT

Dushanbe, July 2022

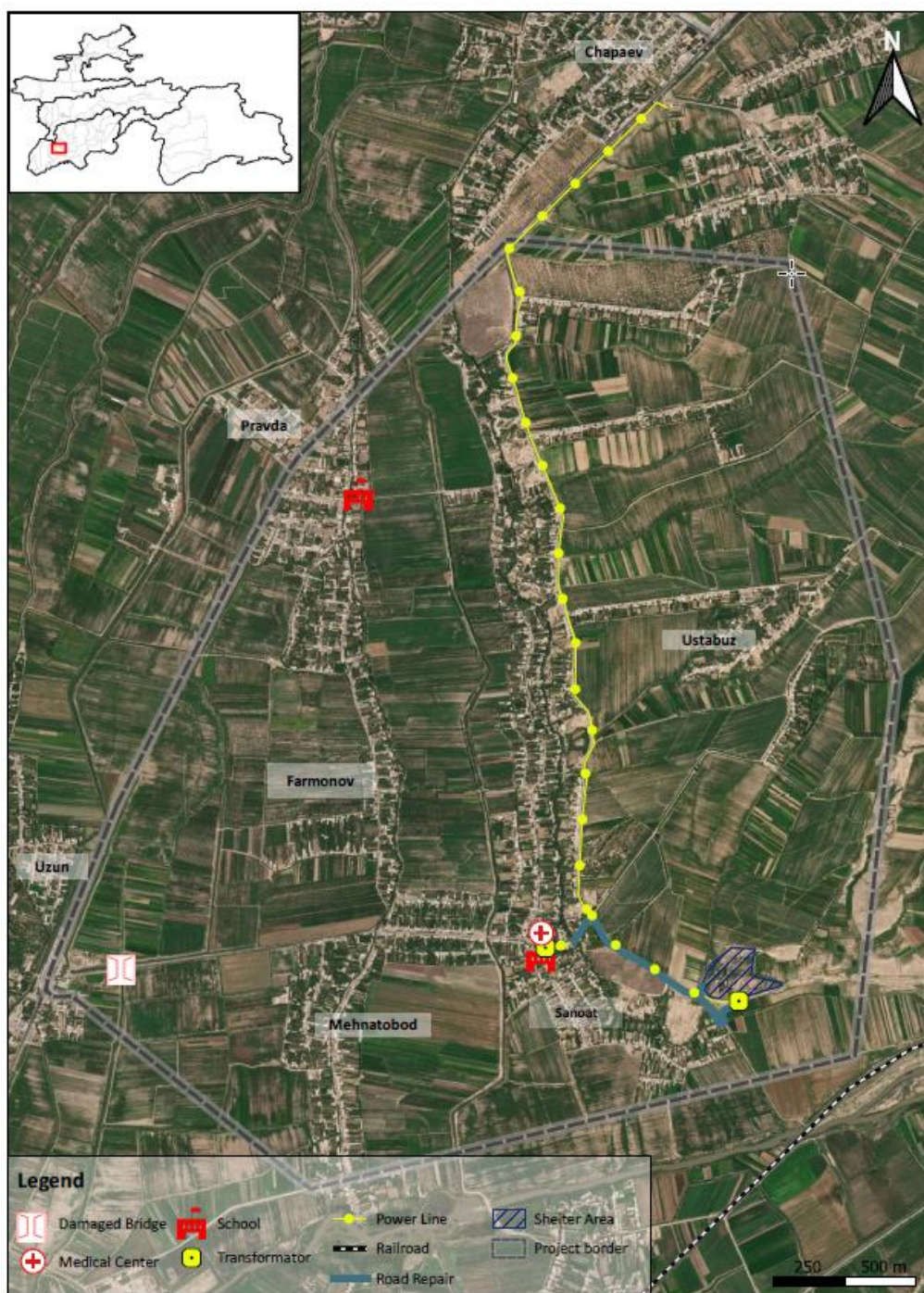
52106-002 TAJ: NATIONAL DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT PROJECT (ADDITIONAL FINANCING)

A. INTRODUCTION

The National Disaster Risk Management Project is an ongoing project that is being implemented by the Committee of Emergency Situation and Civil Defense (CESCD). The project is financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to support efforts of the government in reducing economic losses due to natural hazards and to mainstream disaster risk management (DRM) in development planning, in line with the National Development Strategy (2016-2030) and the Midterm Development Program (2016-2020).

The CESCD plans to establish resilient accommodation for displaced people, training and support infrastructure for improved disaster response in the region. This will be established on the existing anti-hail unit site of CESCD in the Jamolidin Balkhi district, and will address an identified critical gap in disaster management. To further support rural employability and foster their resilience, skill trainings, social integration, and livelihoods enhancement activities will also be sought under this project. These will focus on women and other marginalized groups.

B. PROJECT COMPONENTS AND LOCATION



Project location map

Resilient settlement for temporary housing at CESC site

The site in Balkhi (Khatlon region) is a 6.5-hectare government-owned land that was established in the 1970s as an anti-hail center. Tent like accommodation was provided at the site for 100 households through support by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and Aga Khan Development Network (AKDN). The ADB-financing will involve the construction of two-story housing for about 300 families, including improvement of facilities such as access roads, power supply lines and sanitation facilities, kitchen, sports area, and training and learning facilities.

Infrastructure to be developed at the CESC site will serve multiple purposes. In the unlikely case of no displaced people arriving, or in a period of lower numbers, the site and facilities will be used for training,

learning and development purposes. CESC will be able to train its staff and teams to better respond to and manage disasters in the region. There is also the opportunity to undertake residential training courses to further build the disaster preparedness and resilience of the Tajik population.

Offsite Facilities

The offsite facilities will cover improvement of social services infrastructure facilities in surrounding 14 villages of Jamoat Zoli Zar (Villages: Sarmarg, Pakhta Aral 1, Pakhta Aral 2, Rakhi nav, Telmon, Bolshevit, Mehnatobod, Sanoat, Urtabuz, Pravda, Furmanov, Pakhtaobod, Ittifoq and Uzun/Yangi Yul) in Jamolidin Balkhi district. These offsite facilities include access roads, bridge restoration, sanitation facilities in schools and health center, and procurement of essential medical support equipment such as autoclave, refrigeration unit for vaccines, standby generator, solar panel, air conditioning, thermometers, weighing scale and other related medical support equipment. The indicative specifications and location of these facilities are:

Offsite Component	Village Location	Specifications
Access roads	From Bakhrat-Balhi Highway to Sanoat village and anti-hail center.	940 meters/0,9 kilometer long 6 meter width
Restoration of damaged bridge	Mehnatobod village	12 meters long 5 meters width
Power supply	Chapaeva-Sanoat	5.8 km length of distribution line
Sanitation facilities (pit latrines) for (2) schools and (1) medical center	Zoli Zar	
Procurement of equipment for health center	Zoli Zar	Autoclave Thermometer and other diagnostic equipment Weighing scale Refrigeration for vaccines Airconditioning Standby diesel generator Solar panel

C. GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

The project is categorized as Effective Gender Mainstreaming. In Tajikistan, women are disproportionately affected by disasters because of socioeconomic and cultural factors. Women face additional challenges when being displaced (both internal and external displacement). Their adaptability is weakened by lower educational levels, lack of technical knowledge, and limited participation in decision-making processes. Rural women, in particular, are also most vulnerable to changing weather conditions, natural hazards, and water shortages because their livelihoods depend on agriculture and natural resources, and they often grow food for family consumption. The project will (i) integrate gender concerns when designing and building a sustainable and resilient settlement; (ii) include provisions to meet the specific needs of women, children, and people with disability when designing social infrastructure in surrounding areas of settlement site; and (iii) encourage women's participation in institutions dealing with disasters in Tajikistan, in capacity building of government agencies, and in community-based disaster risk management (DRM) training and awareness-raising activities. The gender action plan (GAP) will be updated to ensure that the specific roles and needs of women relevant to disaster response are accounted for.

D. ANTICIPATED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

The potential negative environmental impacts of the project are associated primarily with the construction activities such as on community and worker health and safety, noise, dust, soil runoff, waste generation, and potential removal of trees. The project will implement environmental mitigation measures to avoid adverse effects which will be outlined in an Environmental Management Plan (EMP). CESC will ensure implementation of the EMP by the contractor and will coordinate with affected communities to ensure that negative impacts are avoided and minimized. Once the project components become operational, the impacts are primarily positive because of the improvement of health, sanitation, and road access of the communities.

E. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

A Grievance Redress mechanism will be established at the project level and a focal person in each project village will be appointed. All project-related grievances, concerns, suggestion and obtaining information about the project, will be handled by a focal person. The chief of the village will inform project communities about the details of the focal person. The detailed procedure of the grievance resolutions will be included in the social safeguards document and shared with the project communities.

F. ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

Project Entitlement Matrix

No	Asset	Displaced Person	Compensation Entitlements
Permanent Loss			
1	Agricultural land (all losses irrespective of severity)	Individual land-use rights holders	Cash allowance for loss of land use rights equal to net income in the last 5 years generated from the affected land area, at market rate, at the time of taking; or Provision of alternative land plot of equal value/productivity to the lost plot. If the remaining portion of the plot to be taken is too small to use, the whole plot is compensated or exchanged.
		Collective land-use rights holders	Cash allowance for loss of land use rights equal to net income for the last 5 years generated from the affected land area at market rate at time of revocation; or Provision of alternative land plot of equal value/productivity to the lost plot. If the remaining part of the plot to be taken is too small to use, the whole plot is compensated or exchanged. Agriculture leaseholders will be compensated for 1 year of lost crops from the affected area.
		Renters and leaseholders	Rental allowance in accordance with the conditions of the rent agreement, but not less than the cost of rent for 3 months; or Continuation of rental agreement on alternative land plot or cash allowance for the lost income equivalent to 1 year of average crop productivity.
		Informal land users (if any) ²²	Provision of opportunity to lease a plot on state land. Relocation allowances.
2	Residential and commercial land	Owners	Cash allowance for loss of land use rights in cash equal to current annual land lease rates at the time of acquisition multiplied by 25; or Provision of alternative land plot of equal value/productivity (similar conditions and facilities) to plot lost. If the residual portion of the plot to be taken is too small to use, the whole plot is compensated or exchanged.
		Renters	Rental allowance in accordance with the conditions of the rental agreement, but no less than the cost of rent for 3 months, or Continuation of the rental agreement on an alternative land plot.
		Informal (if any)	Provision of opportunity to lease a plot on state land. Relocation allowance if applicable.
3	Buildings and structures	Owners of structures including "informal" and encroaching	Cash compensation at full replacement rate for affected structure/other fixed assets (without deduction of depreciation, taxes, costs for salvageable materials and other transaction costs). All buildings and structures will be compensated in their entirety; or According to the owner's choice, if feasible, a building for building/structure for structure exchange.
		Renters	Rental allowance in accordance with the conditions of the rental agreement, but not less than cost of rent for 3 months; or Continuation of the rental agreement for an alternative building/structure.
4	Crops	All DPs, including "informal" and encroaching	Cash compensation equal to gross income generated on the affected land area for 1 year at market rate at time of revocation. No compensation for land will be paid.

²²Landless DPs without rights to use land, living on income from the illegally used land plot. DPs owning land adjacent to the illegally used parcel will be compensated for losses from the illegally used part as per the entitlement matrix.

No	Asset	Displaced Person	Compensation Entitlements
5	Trees	All DPs, including "informal" and encroaching	Compensation reflecting income replacement. Cash compensation for productive trees based on the net market value of 1 year of income multiplied by the number of years needed to grow a tree to a similar level of productivity, plus purchase of saplings and starting materials. Cash compensation for the non-productive trees based on the market price for the volume of a tree. The AHs keep the cut tree.
6.	Business and employment (temporary and permanent)	All DPs (including workers of affected businesses	Owners of shops / commercial establishments: In case of permanent loss, compensation equal to 1 year's net income (lost profits) plus cost of lost certificates/licenses/ patents. The income is based on the official tax declaration, or (if tax declaration is unavailable) it is accepted as the official monthly average wage ²³ multiplied by 12. In case of the temporary loss of a business, compensation equal to the net income for the period of disruption (<1 year). The income is based on the tax declaration, or it is calculated based on Tajikistan average monthly wage multiplied by the number of months since the operation was disrupted (less than 12 months). Workers indemnity for lost wages equal to 3 months' income. For temporary loss of employment, indemnity for lost wages for the duration of impact if less than 3 months.
7.	Relocation	Physically displaced households regardless of type of impact	Transportation allowance (cost of labor and vehicle rent to transport materials of the house/business structures to a new location. Communal and site preparation cost for the alternative land plot (including connection to power grid, water supply system, installation of latrine etc.).
8	Severely affected households	DPs losing more than 10% of agricultural land/ income resources, DPs needed to physically relocate due to loss of home or business.	Severity/livelihood rehabilitation allowance in the form of cash compensation equal to Tajikistan average monthly wage for 3 months.
9.	Vulnerable households	DPs receiving government assistance for poor, single women-headed HH below poverty line, elderly households, households with no means of living, households headed by disabled person or other HH members.	Allowance equivalent to Tajikistan average monthly wage for 3 months; Enrolment in Government social assistance, if not yet enrolled; Priority in project-related employment for members of vulnerable households (if at legal working age).
10.	Public / common assets		Rehabilitation/substitution in kind or in cash at replacement cost of affected items and rehabilitation of their functions. Alternative service supplied, if cut off temporarily.
Temporary Loss			
11.	Temporary impacts	All relevant DPs	For unforeseen and temporary impacts other than stated above, ADB SPS (2009) general principles and objectives will be used as the minimum benchmarks, and appropriate impact mitigation measures will be sought to meet them. The payment for rented land during the construction, will be based on the market price under negotiated agreement. After discontinuation of land use, the land must be restored to the original status, or as per the agreement with the land rights holder ²⁴ .
Unanticipated impacts			

²³ Tajikistan average monthly wage for April 2022 is 1,746.90 TJS/month and reported within macroeconomic indicators by the Agency on Statistics under President of the Republic of Tajikistan. Available via: <http://stat.tj/en/macroeconomic-indicators/> and <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/tajikistan/wages>

²⁴ In the case that the Contractor and Land-use rights holder both agree in writing to leave the land area in a state precisely described in the agreement.

No	Asset	Displaced Person	Compensation Entitlements
12.	Other unanticipated assets loss or impact on livelihood	All DPs residing in the project corridor before the cut-off date.	Compensated as per the Project-specific Entitlement Matrix.

ANNEX 5-1: CESC LETTER REQUIRING ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GRC



**КУМИТАИ ҲОЛАТҲОИ ФАВҚУЛОДДА ВА МУДОФИАИ ГРАЖДАНИИ
НАЗДИ ҲУКУМАТИ ҶУМҲУРИИ ТОҶИКИСТОН**

734013, Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон, ш. Душанбе к. Лоҳутӣ 26. Тел.: 223-10-09. Факс: +(992) 221-91-19.
Почтаи электронӣ: oke@kbf.tj. Веб-сайт: www.kbf.tj.

№52/1-829 аз «20» июни соли 2022

Мақомоти иҷроияи маҳаллии
хокимияти давлатии
ноҳияи Ҷалололиддини Балхӣ

Кумитаи ҳолатҳои фавқулодда ва муҳофизаи граждани назди Ҳукумати Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон барои ҳамкори судманд изхори миннатдорӣ намуда, иттилоъ медиҳем, ки аини замон барои Лоихаи миллии идоракунии хавфҳои офатҳои табиӣ маблағгузори иловагӣ аз қониби Бонки Осии Рушд ҷалб шуда истодааст.

Бояд қайд намуд, ки дар доираи маблағгузори иловагӣ дар дасти Хадамоти зидди жолаи Кумита, воқеъ дар деҳаи Саноати ҷамоати деҳоти Золи Зари ноҳияи Ҷалололиддини Балхӣи вилояти Хатлон макони муваққатӣ барои ҷойгир намудани зарардидагони офатҳои табиӣ, ки дар натиҷа хисороти молӣ ва манзилхояшонро аз даст додаанд, инчунин барои гузаронидани тамринҳо вобаста ба муҳофизаи граждани бунёд мегардад.

Зикр намудан ба маврид аст, ки нақшаи номбурда дар асоси сиёсати Бонки Осии Рушд оид ба кафолатҳои иҷтимоӣ (соли 2009) амалӣ карда мешавад. Тибқи талаботҳои Сиёсати БОР оид ба кафолатҳои иҷтимоӣ дар доираи Лоиха барои баррасии арзу шикоятҳо бояд Кумитаи баррасии арзу шикоятҳо таъсис дода шавад.

Кумитаи мазкур ҳам аз ҳисоби намояндагони лоиха – Фармоишгар, Машваратчи ва Пудратчи ва ҳам аз ҳисоби намояндагони мақомоти маҳаллӣ низ таъсис дода мешавад.

Бинобар ин, эҳтиромона хоҳиш менамоем, ки барои таъсис додани Кумитаи баррасии арзу шикоятҳо аз ҳисоби намояндагони мақомот (муовини соҳавӣ, раиси комиссия), Кумитаи идораи замин, шӯба/бахши меъморӣ, шӯба/бахши ҳифзи муҳити зисти ноҳия ва раисону мутахассис-заминсозони ҷамоатҳо, мусоидат намоед.

Эзоҳ: рӯйхати намояндагон бо қайди ному насаб, номи идора/раёсат/шӯба, вазифаи ишғолнамуда, рақами телефони дастиву қорӣ ва суроғи электронӣ пешниҳод карда шавад.

Муовини Раис

С. Исозода

Unofficial translation

COMMITTEE FOR EMERGENCY SITUATIONS AND CIVIL DEFENSE UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN

№52 / 1-829 from "20" June 2022

Local executive body
of the state authority of
Jaloliddini Balkhi district

The Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan expresses its gratitude for the beneficial cooperation and informs that currently additional funding is being considered by the Asian Development Bank for the National Disaster Risk Management Project.

It should be noted that within the framework of additional funding, the Hail Service of the Committee, located in the village of Sanaati, Zoli Zari rural community, Chalaluddin Balkhi district, Khatlon province, provided a temporary place to accommodate the victims of natural disasters, who lost their property and homes as a result, as well as A building will be built for conducting trainings related to civil defense.

It is worth mentioning that the mentioned plan will be implemented on the basis of the policy of the Asian Development Bank on social guarantees (year 2009). According to the requirements of ADB's Policy on Social Safeguards, within the framework of the Project, a Grievance Review Committee should be established to review grievances.

This committee will be created from representatives of the project:
Client, Consultant and Contractor, as well as representatives from the local authorities.

Therefore, we respectfully ask for the establishment of the Grievance Review Committee to include representatives the following authorities (deputy of the department, the head of the commission), the Land Management Committee, the department/section of architecture, the department/section of environmental protection of the district and the chairmen and experts-land planners of the communities.

Note: in the list of representatives, the name, name of the office/department/department, position, work phone number and email address should be provided.

Deputy Chairman

S. Isozoda



**КУМИТАИ ҲОЛАТҲОИ ФАВҚУЛОДДА ВА МУДОФИАИ ГРАЖДАНИИ
НАЗДИ ҲУКУМАТИ ҶУМҲУРИИ ТОҶИКИСТОН**

734013, Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон, ш. Душанбе к. Лоҳутӣ 26, Тел.: 223-10-09, Факс: +(992) 221-91-19
Почтаи электронӣ: hajot@irs.tj Веб-сайт: www.khfa.tj

№52/1-880 аз «ДО» июни соли 2022

Мақомоти иҷроияи маҳаллии
хокимияти давлатии
ноҳияи Ҷалолиддини Балхӣ

Кумитаи ҳолатҳои фавқулодда ва мудофиаи граждании назди Ҳукумати Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон барои ҳамкориҳои судманд изҳори миннатдорӣ намуда, иттилоъ медиҳем, ки дар доираи Лоихаи миллии идоракунии хавфҳои офатҳои табиӣ дар дастаи Хадамоти зидди жолҳои Кумита, воқеъ дар деҳаи Саноати ҷамоати деҳоти Золи Зари ноҳияи Ҷалолиддини Балхӣ корҳои сотсиологӣ оғоз мегарданд.

Аз ин лиҳоз, аз Шумо хоҳиш менамоем, ки барои ҳаллу фасли корҳои шахсони мутасаддиҳои худро сафарбар намоед.

Муовини Раис

С.Исозода

Unofficial translation

COMMITTEE FOR EMERGENCY SITUATIONS AND CIVIL DEFENSE UNDER THE GOVERNMENT
OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN

№52 / 1-830 from "20" June 2022

Local executive body
of the state authority of
Jaloliddini Balkhi district

The Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan expresses its gratitude for the fruitful cooperation and informs that currently for the National Project for Disaster Risk Management in the Committee's Anti-Hail Service, located in Sanoat village of Zoli Zari jamoat of Jaloliddin Balkhi district, social work begins.

In this regard, we ask you to mobilize your staff to address this issue.

Deputy Chairman

S. Isozoda

ANNEX 5-2: GRIEVANCE REGISTRATION LOG BOOK: ISSUES AND GRIEVANCES

Project Name:

Abbreviations:

EA	Executing Agency
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMC	Project Management Consultant
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
ENV	Environment

Types of Applications:

A	Inquiry, clarification, suggestion, request
B	Complaint regarding alleged breach of the SPS 2009 or Public Communication Policy 2011
C	Allegation of fraud or corruption

[illegible]

ANNEX 5-3: GRIEVANCE REGISTRATION FORM

1. Geographical location where the grievance was reported

2. Project name.....

3. Background information on the aggrieved person(s)

Number of aggrieved persons:; if there is more than one aggrieved person, please use a separate sheet of paper to register their personal information (name, primary occupation, tel. no., and signature)

i) Full name:

ii) Residential address:

iii) Primary occupation: Tel.:

4. The cause and particulars of the grievance (detailed description of the issue/ problem and or suggestion)

5. Redress sought by the affected person

6. List of submissions in support of the grievance (if any)

1)

2)

3)

Note: I hereby confirm that the information provided above is truthful and complete, to the best of my knowledge. I realize that the any miss-represented, intentionally omitted, or twisted facts provided in this form may impede the impartial processing and lead to the delay in resolving the grievance.

Name of the aggrieved person:

Signature:

Date:

For official use only:

1. Name and position of the staff: (GRC member) who registered the Grievance Form in the Complaints Log of the project:

2. Type of Application / Grievance: Type A (...); Type B (...); Type C (...);

(Please tick the required type based on the content of the application)

3. Grievance number (...); Issue: Involuntary Resettlement (...); Environment (...);

(Please tick the required type based on the content of the application)

4. Remarks:

Received date:

Signature:

(Certification of acceptance should be handed over to the aggrieved person) (Cutting line)

Certification of acceptance of the grievance

This is to acknowledge that the grievance No. (...), dated: submitted by

..... was registered

with the Jamoat: Rayon:

by (name and position of the staff) a responsible GRC member

(Signature)

(Date)

The alleged grievance will be given due consideration and processed within 15 working days starting from the date when the complaint form was registered. The weekends and public holidays are not counted towards 15 days allowed to process the complaint. The response will be directed to the aggrieved person who has submitted the complaint using the contact address provided in the Grievance Form.

Updated information on the status of the grievance application No.: ()

Outcomes of the GRC meetings on resolution of the grievance (remarks / date):

.....

List of other documents, protocols in support of the decision/resolution of GRC.

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)

The aggrieved person has received a copy of the resolution of GRC on his/her grievance case and has been
 (satisfied / not satisfied) with the decision of GRC.

GRC Chairperson:, position:

.....

(Signature)

(Date)

Certification of DPs satisfaction

This is to acknowledge that the grievance No. (.....), dated: submitted by the aggrieved
 person has been given due
 consideration and resolved to the benefit of the affected person(s) the resident of Jamoat:
 Rayon: DP is satisfied with the decision of the GRC of the
 project and has no further issues or comments regarding this concrete grievance case.

.....

(Signature of the DP)


(Date)

In case of disagreement with the GRC resolution or a failure of the project specific GRM to address the grievance,
 the aggrieved person may lodge his/her complaint to ADB Resident Mission in Tajikistan, or to the local court, in
 person or through a nominated representative. The response will be directed to the person who has submitted the
 complaint using the contact address provided in the Grievance Form.

[illegible]

ANNEX 8-1: JAMOAT's INFORMATION ON AVERAGE YIELD AND PRICES

80


 Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон
 вилояти Хатлон
 ноҳияи Ҷалололиддини Балхӣ
 Ҷамоати деҳоти Золи Зар

Ҷуроғ: ноҳияи Ҷалололиддини Балхӣ, Ҷамоати деҳоти Золи Зар, д.Узун, тел: 4-24-00.

Аз 05-07 соли 2022 № 22

Ба кумитаи ҳолатҳои
 Ҷамоати деҳоти Золи Зар
 Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон

Ҷамоати деҳоти Золи Зар ноҳияи Ҷалололиддини Балхӣ дар асоси
 мақбули Қўмитай ҳолатҳои Ҷамоати деҳоти Золи Зар
 Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон аз 01 июли соли 2022 №52/1-898. ба
 маълумоти шумо вазъи иқтисодию иҷтимоии аҳоли, ҳосилнокии дарахтони
 мевадиханда ва зироатҳои кишоварзиро ирсол менамояд.
 Замима маълумот дар ҳаҷми 2 ҷараф

Ҷамоати деҳоти Золи Зар
 Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон

Ҷамоати деҳоти Золи Зар
 Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон

Раиси Ҷамоати деҳоти Золи Зар
 Валиҷонзода Ғ

КХФ ва МТ назди ХҶТ
 ВСРДСТ 964
 07 07 22

замима

Маълумот оиди ҳосилнокии дарахтони мевадиханда ва зироатҳои кишоварзи
 ғар Чамоати деҳоти Золи Зар

№	Номгуи зироатҳо	Ҳосил ноки с/га	Дар як сол миқдори ҳосил	Миқдори ҳосили солона аз як дарахт (кг)	Соли ба ҳосил дарори дарахт	Арзиши бозори маҳсулот барои 1(кг) сомонӣ	Арзиши дарахтҳо (сомонӣ)
1	Гандум оби	55,3					
2	Чав оби	40				5	
3	Чуворимакаи дон	35,5				4	
4	Картошка	800				5	
5	Сабзавот	245				5	
6	Полези	290				4	
7	Хуроки чорво (юнучка)	220				3	
8	Себ		6			1,12	
9	Шафтолу		1	100	5	6	
10	Тут (барои пила бе ҳосил)		1	150	5	5	
11	Дарахтони навниҳол						250
							25

окунанда: Сармутахассиси оморӣ Чамоати деҳоти Золи Зар
 муродов Нурулло *Н.С.И.ф.*

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE POPULATION IN THE PROJECT
ПРОФИЛЬ ИЧТИМОИИ ИҚТИСОДИИ АҲОЛИИ ДАР ЛОИҲА

81

Population in the project area / Аҳоли дар минтақаи лоиҳа

Jamoat Ҷамоат	Popula- tion Аҳоли	Male Мард	Femal- e Зан	No of households Шумораи хоҷагӣҳо	No of villages Шумора идеҳаҳо	Number of villages associated with the project Шумора идеҳаҳо, ки бо лоиҳа алоқаманданд
ZoliZar Золи Зар	25934	14170	11764	4189	14	5
Total/ Ҳамагӣ	25934	14170	11764	4189	14	5

Economic Profile of Project Districts / Намудҳои иқтисодии ноҳияҳои лоиҳа

Villages Маҳаллаҳо	Dekhka n farm хоҷагии деҳқон ӣ	Arabl e land (ha) Зами ниҳор ам (га)	Irrigated (ha) Обериш аванда (га)	Other land, (pasture etc. (ha) Дигар замин (чарогоҳ а.т. (га)	Wh- eat (ha) Ган дум (га)	Cotto- n (ha) Пاختа (га)	Orch- ards (ha) Боғҳо (га)	Grap- e (ha) Ангу- рон (га)	Horse- s (No) Асина ҳо (ш)	Sheep goats (No) Гӯсфанд ҳо (ш)	Cows (No) Гӯвоҳо (ш)
Mehnatobod Меҳнатобод	9	68	68	-	4	24	40	-	-	476	252
Sanoat Саноат	10	27	27	-	5	10	12	-	-	693	402
Furmanova Фурманова	13	50	50	-	7	17	32	-	-	247	230
Urtabuz Уртабуз	5	15	15	-	1	8	5	-	-	364	329
Pravda Правда	11	95	95	-	6	21	39	-	-	693	247
Total/ Ҳамагӣ	48	255	255	-	23	80	128			2473	1460

Population of the Project Villages / Аҳолии деҳаҳои лоиҳа

Villages Маҳаллаҳо	Population Аҳоли	Male Мард	Female Зан	No of households Шумораи хоҷагӣҳо
Mehnatobod Меҳнатобод	1181	645	536	203
Sanoat Саноат	2949	1338	1611	532
Furmanova Фурманова	1144	519	625	203
Urtabuz Уртабуз	1719	750	969	278
Pravda Правда	2221	1007	1214	361
Total/ Ҳамагӣ	9214	4259	4955	1577

Poverty in Project Area / Камбизоатӣ дар минтақаи лоиҳа

Jamoat Ҷамоат	No of HH Шумор аи хоҷа- гӣҳо	Women head of HH Занони сардори хоҷагӣ	No of poor HH headed by a woman Шумораи хоҷагӣҳои камбизоат сардори зан	No of poor HH Шумораи хоҷагӣҳои камбизоат	% of poor HH % хоҷагӣҳои камбизоат	No of women on leadership position Шумораи занон дар вазифаи роҳбарикунанда
ZoliZar/ Золи Зар	4189	185	144	200	4,77	5
Total/ Ҳамагӣ	4189	185	144	200	4,77	5

Замимаи Мактуб: Маълумот аз ҷамоати деҳоти Золи Зар.

Unofficial translation

Republic of Tajikistan
Khatlon region
Jalaluddin Balkhi district
Jamoat of Zoli Zar

Cypora: Jalaluddin Balkhi district, Jamoat of Zoli Zar, Village Uzun tel: 4-24-00

From 05-07 - 2022 No. 32

To the Committee of Emergency
Situations and Civil Defense under
the Government of the Republic
of Tajikistan

The village community of Zoli Zari of Jalaliddin Balkhi district, on the basis of the letter from the Emergency Situations and Civil Defense Committee of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan dated July 1, 2022 No. 52/1-898, sends to you information on the economic and social condition of the population, productivity of fruit trees and agricultural crops.
Information presented on 2 sheets attached.

Chairman of Zoli Zar Jamoat Community

Valijonzoda G

Information on the productivity of fruit trees and agricultural crops in the Jamoat of Zoli Zar

#	Name of crops	productive c/ha	The amount of harvest per year	Annual yield per tree (kg)	The fruitful year of the tree	Market value of products for 1 (kg) somon	Cost of trees (Somon)
1	Water wheat	55,3				5	
2	Chavi water	40				4	
3	Grain corn	35,5				5	
4	Potatoes	800				5	
5	Vegetables	245				4	
6	Полези	290				3	
7	Fodder (alfalfa)	220	6			1,12	
8	Apple		1	100	5	6	
9	Peach		1	150	5	5	
1 0	Mulberry (for fruitless cocoons)						250
1 1	Seedling trees						25

Executive: Chief statistician of Zoli Zari village community
Bobomorodov Nurullo

ANNEX 10-1: INTERNAL MONITORING TEMPLATES

Compensation Payments for the Reporting Period

#	Reporting period	Compensation paid			Remaining DPs & balance compensation		Remarks/Comments
		No. of DPs paid	Amount paid (TJS)	Date	Remaining DPs	Balance Amount (TJS)	
1							
2							
3							
4							
Payment Progress till (date)							
% Paid Progress							

Community Consultations

Type of consultation	No. of consultations	No. of DPs consulted
Meetings		
Focus Group Discussions		
Individual Interviews		
Other (specify)		
Type of disseminated information		
Information on Entitlements		
Use of GRM		
Other (specify)		
Total		

Key issues: eligibility and entitlements, cash compensation, grievance redress, disbursement, etc.

Grievance Redress Mechanism

GRM cases	Number	%	Remarks
Complaints registered for the reporting period			
Complaints resolved at the project level			
Complaints submitted to a court			
Complaints resolved by a court			
Issues resolved before it became a grievance			
DPs satisfied with the GRM procedure			
Total complaints resolved			
Issues/complaints registered			
Issues/complaints resolved			

Total			
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LARP information disclosure

Resettlement Information Booklet	
To DPs	
Date:	
No. of DPs:	
Resettlement Plan	
To Government institutions	
Date:	
No.:	
Disclosed on ADB website	
Date:	
Disclosed on EA website	
Date:	
Other types of disclosure (specify)	
Date:	

LAR Activities Progress Monitoring Checklist (Template)

Date:	Project:				
Project site:	Total no. of DPs:				
LAR Activity	Task (√) Completed	No of DPs			Comments
		Total	Completed to date	%	
Disclosed endorsed Final Implementation-ready LARP to DPs and publishing it on ADB website					
LAR Implementation processes					
Reached agreements with DPs on their entitlements and compensations					
Transferring LARP funds to the Project Implementation Agency		N/A			
DPs notified on disbursement and LARP implementation schedule					
Cash compensation payments disbursed					
Income restoration strategy in place					
Land and other assets acquired					
Commencement of civil works after implementation of the LARP provisions					